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A GENTLE BOURBON BOAST

THERE WILL BE A PEACEABLE ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

"YOU MAY VOTE AS YOU PLEASE, SAID THE SPIDER TO THE FLY"—WHY THE NORTH STATE DEMOCRATS CAN AFFORD TO BE LAW-ABIDING—A FEW PLAIN FACTS PLAINLY TOLD.

GREENSBORO, Sept. 29.—It is a matter of general remark in all parts of North Carolina that never in its history has there been so quiet a canvass as the one now in progress. There is no excitement anywhere. Political discussions are seldom heard. The heated disputes of four and eight years ago are unknown, and it is the boast of the Democratic leaders that not one colored man has been or will be whipped or shot during the campaign; that Republicans will in no case be intimidated; in short, that the election will be conducted in the same peaceable and orderly manner which is characteristic of such contests in Vermont or New-Hampshire. All this is very well in its way. The fair promises of the men who are now the Democratic leaders in North Carolina cannot fail to be most soothing to those who remember the terrible days of the Tar-heel Kuklux, or the wild scenes of riot and intimidation which were enacted here in 1876. The Republican men and women who then trembled for their lives are, of course, warm in their welcome of "the new era of peace and good-will." Their satisfaction would be complete were it not for one very significant fact—the fact that every North Carolina Democrat who has authority to speak for his party, while boasting of the quiet and peaceable manner in which the canvass is being conducted and is to conclude, at the same time declares, with a quiet air of confidence and superior knowledge which admits of no dispute, that the State will certainly go Democratic by not less than 25,000 majority. Being thus confident, they can well promise a peaceable election, they can well afford to refrain from disorder, they have no need for intimidation or deeds of violence against their opponents, it is not to be wondered at that they do not engage in heated political discussion, that they have ceased to abuse and maltreat "the —— radicals." If there is no question as to the result, if the outcome of the election is determined in advance, there is, of course, no cause for excitement. In fact, and to use one of their own pet expressions, the Democrats under such circumstances can well afford to "let the canvass slide." All this must be sufficiently clear to even the most casual observer. Indeed, the only mystery in the situation here is to be found in the question, "What good reason have the Democrats to be so confident?" This problem is not easily solved. The confidence in question is certainly not based upon any recent election returns or upon any apparent apathy or lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Republicans. To prove at least a portion of this statement it is only necessary to refer briefly to the results of the contests of 1872 and of four years ago.

In 1872, at the State election held in August preceding the Presidential contest of the following November, the most extraordinary exertions were made by both parties. Such a campaign had never before been known in the State. Every township was flooded with speakers, distinguished men from different parts of the country appeared in all the principal cities, and on every side there was the most liberal expenditure of money. The result was a vote which had never before been equaled in the State. In round numbers it stood 98,000 Republican and 96,000 Democratic. In the November election the Republican majority was largely increased, and no man has ever questioned the accuracy of the count. In view of this fact, the figures of 1876 must be regarded as all the more remarkable. At the election held that year under the new law, Presidential Electors and State officers were voted for on the same day in November. The campaign will be ever memorable here and elsewhere. All sorts of intimidation was used to cut down the negro vote, but notwithstanding every White League device, it was found that Settle, the Republican candidate for Governor, had received in round numbers 110,000 votes, and it was declared that Vance, the Democrat, had received 128,000, and was elected. Settle ran somewhat ahead of Hayes, and Vance behind Tilden. To this day there is not a Democrat in the State who attempts to account for the truly wonderful increase in this vote of 1876 over that of four years before. It is only known that Tilden needed North Carolina, that nearly all the Democratic counties where Republican Inspectors were scarce seem to have voted all their inhabitants, men, women, and children, and that the State was declared to have been carried by the little old gentleman who then delighted in the title of "the great reformer." But even admitting for the sake of argument, that the vote for the different candidates as given above was a reasonably fair one, what is there in it to assure the Democratic leaders here that they are certain to succeed by a majority of not less than 25,000? I can find no satisfactory answer to the question. There is no answer to it. In fact, the only lesson which the figures in question teach —forgetting all the time that fully 15,000 fraudulent Democratic votes were stuffed into the boxes in 1876—is that North Carolina was in the last general election a close and debatable State. If it was close then it is certainly close now, for the Republicans will go into the present fight under far more hopeful circumstances than they entered the contest then. There have been no desertions from their ranks. Many additions have been made to the forces of the white Republicans, who number, at a very modest estimate, fully 40,000. No one claims that the negroes are turning Democrats. That silly lie does not take here as well as it did in Wade Hampton's domain and further South. There is no break-up of parties similar to that which is now agitating and liberalizing Virginia. The relations of the parties in North Carolina are the same to-day as they were eight years ago. It is true that the Bourbon leaders for reasons of their own, now hold their "wild young men" in check, but, nevertheless, the Democracy is now, as it was then, the party of proscription, of intolerance and disorder. To-day, too, as eight years ago, the Republicans are fighting hard for liberty, progress, and equal political and civil rights for all men.

To this extent, at least, the parties still occupy the old ground, and are fighting the old fight. It is assured, in addition, that the Republicans have lost nothing in courage, hope, or devotion to party principle. It is true that they are not so well organized as they were when Judge Settle and Col. Keogh led them, but to offset this drawback it can be stated that in the present campaign a very close canvass is being made by individuals, and it must also be remembered that as the years go on the Southern Republicans, at least the blacks, are becoming more and more able to take care of themselves. On the other hand, and without the slightest exaggeration, it can be stated that there is great discontent and much bad feeling among the rank and file of the Democracy. They bring many charges against their leaders, and in several cases it would need very little to drive them into open revolt. And in this connection it is well worthy of more than passing attention that one of the chief complaints thus brought is in regard to the national revenue laws. In all the so-called up country, or highland counties of this State, the illicit manufacture of tobacco, of whisky, and fruit liquors is largely carried on. In many of the remote districts there is hardly a mountain hole which does not harbor an unlawful still and give support to one or more families. So barefaced is the traffic that to-day, almost under the eyes of Col. A. H. Brooks, one of the most efficient and experienced officers in the revenue service, a large quantity of peach brandy "ran the blockade" into Greensboro, and may never be discovered or taxed. All over this part of the country such illicit traffic is not only winked at, but approved, by many of the most respectable people in the community. It is hardly necessary to add that in all the districts where the trade is carried on the inhabitants are almost to a man Democrats. From such districts Democratic candidates have expected to receive their best majorities, and to keep up the feeling against the Republican Government which has prevailed in them has been one of the chief aims of all the local Democratic speakers, and even of those who enjoy State and national fame. For 10 years past, in every recurring election these gentlemen have made thousands of votes in the illicit still districts by denouncing the revenue laws and those whose hard and dangerous duty it is to execute them. The burden of all their speeches has been, "Only wait until the Democrats come into power in the Nation, and all these oppressive and unjust laws will be repealed." They have repeatedly promised that the moment they had control of the national legislation the tax would be removed from peach and apple brandy and other liquors distilled from fruit; that under their administration no arrests for illicit distilling should be made without a warrant, and that all raiding revenue officers should be prevented by law from breaking up stills as they have done under Republican authority. Recently, it has come to the knowledge of even the most ignorant Democratic worker in the most remote of the illicit still counties that all these fair promises were only made to be broken, and that even that chief of blatherskites and demagogues, ex-Governor, now United States Senator, Vance, who has done more than any other man in the State to bring the revenue laws into disrepute and the revenue officers into danger, had failed to keep his many pledges made to "the blockade runners" when he was begging them for their votes. It is now thoroughly understood all over the State that the Democrats gained control of the National Assembly in 1874, and that the present United States Senate is in their hands. Yet with all their power they have failed to do for the illicit distillers what their representative speakers have so frequently promised. Instead of modifying or repealing the revenue laws, they have made them more stringent. They have not taken the tax off liquors distilled from fruit, and they have actually given the officers whom Vance and Company have so constantly abused more power than they ever had before. At least, they have not had the courage or manhood to redeem their promises by withstanding efforts which have been made to make more effective the laws they have so unsparingly abused. By the act of March 1, 1879, the United States Legislature, which they control, gave Marshals and Deputy Marshals the right to make arrests without warrants, a right which the Judge of the United States court in this district had previously denied, and by the same law the right of Government officers to destroy stills which had before been questioned was fully established. Being now well assured that in these (to them) vital matters they have been deceived and betrayed by their professed Democratic friends, the voters in most of the illicit whisky and tobacco making districts are loud in their threats of revenge upon the Democrats. Still further than this, the managers of the dominant party are threatened by a Greenback movement which promises to take from them something like 6,000 votes. To make up for these losses their State candidates have no noteworthy local popularity. The chief recommendation of Mr. Thomas J. Jarvis, their nominee for Governor, seems to be that he was shot in the arm while fighting against the Union, a part of which he now seeks to rule. On the other hand, Judge R. P. Buckston, the Republican candidate, who at heart has been all his life for the Union, has had peculiar facilities as Justice of the Superior Court to become known, liked, and respected in all parts of the State. There is good reason to believe that he can control many votes outside of his own party.

When all these facts are taken into consideration, when it is stated that the Republicans are making quite as active and effective a campaign as are their enemies, and, further, when it is remembered that Hancock is anything but popular among the extreme Bourbon elements in North Carolina, it becomes all the more difficult to give a reason for the absolute confidence in the result which is everywhere expressed by the Democratic leaders. In a word, such confidence under such circumstances is only to be accounted for by the belief that they have quietly, but none the less fully, determined to count the State for their Electoral ticket, no matter how the votes may go. This is undoubtedly their purpose. They have the power, and they intend to use it. How easily and safely they can carry their design into execution may be readily explained. Under the much-abused Republican Government which at one time prevailed in North Carolina each county was allowed to control its own affairs and by the votes of the people to elect its officers. Under this system, however, it was found that the colored men had some power, and when the Bourbons gained absolute control in 1876, one of their first acts was to break up the old local Governments. This they did most effectually, and at the same time gained complete management of all the election machinery by the passage of laws providing that all the county magistrates should be appointed by the Legislature, it being at the same time stipulated that these magistrates should, among other extraordinary powers, have the right to appoint the officers known as County Commissioners. To the tender mercies of the gentlemen so selected all the precinct returns of elections are, under the statute, sent up for compilation and revision. The Commissioners are clothed with arbitrary power as to the acceptance or rejection of any vote, and as they are in every case Bourbon Democrats of the most approved stripe, it is perhaps needless to say that they can always be trusted to see to it that the Republican vote in any given precinct is not inconveniently large. Their work having been duly accomplished, it is in turn reviewed, and, if necessary, revised by a State Returning Board, upon which just one Republican is allowed to sit with six Democrats. By the manipulations of the County Commissioners and of the returning officers in question the coming election in North Carolina can be made, and will be made, a farce. The State can be carried for the Republican nominees, but how it is to be counted rests entirely with the Bourbons, who have control of the election machinery. With a full knowledge of this fact the Democratic leaders may well defy insubordination in their own ranks; they need have no fear of the power of their chief opponents, the Republicans, or of the third party; there is no necessity for a heated or expensive canvass; no negro need be whipped or killed; there is really no occasion for violence. The Democrats will do all the counting. The election in North Carolina will be a peaceable and orderly one. H. C.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES.

BROCKETT'S BRIDGE, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Woman Suffrage State Committee opened its canvass of Herkimer County by a meeting at the Methodist Church. The Rev. Mr. Gray presided, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake made the opening address. Many citizens signed the Andrews bill to prohibit disfranchisement.

OPPENHEIM, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Woman Suffrage State Committee opened its canvass of Fulton County by a meeting at the Methodist Church. The meeting nominated Miss Angelina Beckwith for School Trustee.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—At the Albany County Woman Suffrage Committee's first meeting since the Summer vacation, steps were taken to bring out the women of the county to the school meetings.

REPUBLICANS OF SEABRIGHT.

SEABRIGHT, Sept. 30.—The Garfield and Arthur club of this place held a rousing meeting Tuesday evening. Great enthusiasm was manifested on the nomination of Judge Robbins for Congress. Mr. P. Hall Packer, President of the club, made a stirring speech. Killian Van Rensselaer, of New-York, followed with a speech at some length on the progress of the campaign. The Democrats are very much dissatisfied with Miles Ross, and several have expressed an intention to vote for Mr. Robbins.

A NEW-JERSEY NOMINATION.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 30.—Grover H. Lufborrow, the present Assemblyman from the Third District, was nominated this evening by the Republicans.

GEN. GRANT TO VISIT STAMFORD.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—The Hon. Oliver Hoyt has to-day arranged for a political demonstration at Stamford, Oct. 21, at which, it is said, Gen. Grant will preside.

THE CONTEST OF PARTIES

SECURING AN HONEST ELECTION IN INDIANA.

SENATOR M'DONALD IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS—AN INTERVIEW WITH MARSHAL DUDLEY—SUPERVISORS TO BE APPOINTED IN EVERY PRECINCT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Senator McDonald, who has assumed political charge of the Democratic campaign in Indiana, had an interview with Marshal Dudley, with reference to the appointment of Deputy Marshals under the Election laws. The Marshal assured Senator McDonald that no Deputy Marshals had yet been appointed, and he had not fully determined what would be done in the premises. Senator McDonald cited the reports from North Vernon to the Democratic newspapers that some railroad contractor in the vicinity of that place had been appointed, and that his commission had been seen by Democrats. To this Marshal Dudley responded by exhibiting the record of the qualifying of Deputy Marshal Hill, on May 14, 1879. He is the only Deputy Marshal about North Vernon. The Marshal also exhibited a circular that had been sent to the several counties, asking whether or not the appointment of Deputy Marshals was desired, and, if so, at what precincts. The circular also set forth the qualifications of the men to be chosen, and reported to the Marshal—reputable citizens, men of integrity and worth, discreet, and men of nerve. The answers to these circulars would largely influence the Marshal's action. Senator McDonald expressed himself satisfied with the statements of the Marshal. He does not believe in the political sagacity that is endeavoring to set the State and the United States authority by the ears.

Applications for Supervisors under the United States laws have been received from 29 counties. One of these is made by the Democratic Chairman of a county committee. Appointments will be made next week by Judge Gresham, and there will be appointments in every election precinct in the State. It is held by Senator McDonald, ex-Gov. Baker, and Judge Gresham that in precincts where the National Greenback vote exceeded that of either of the other parties that party is entitled to the appointment. Senator McDonald has stated that it will be the policy of the Democrats to ask for their proportion of the Supervisors whenever appointed.

CAMPAIGN ORATORS FOR THE WEST.

SECRETARIES SHERMAN AND SCHURZ START FOR OHIO AND INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Secretaries Sherman and Schurz left here to-night to participate in the campaign in Ohio and Indiana, and both gentlemen will make several speeches in those States prior to Oct. 12. Secretary Sherman will make his first speech at Mansfield, and Secretary Schurz will to-morrow night address the Germans at Cleveland. Mr. Schurz's Cleveland speech will be mainly devoted to the efficiency and integrity with which public affairs have been conducted under Republican Administrations, the sound financial policy of the Republican Party as contrasted with the financial heresies of the Democrats and Greenbackers, and to the political and material advantages which will result to the Southern States from Republican success in November. A considerable portion of the speech will be devoted to an explanation and defense of the national bank system, the existence of which, the Secretary believes, will be threatened by the success of the Democrats. The popular estimate placed upon Mr. Schurz's speeches is shown by the fact that over 300,000 copies, printed in English and German, of his speech delivered at Indianapolis in July last, have been distributed, and there is still an active demand for it from all parts of the country. The tariff question having been brought into prominence in some of the States, has created a brisk demand for documents and speeches on that subject, and to supply in a measure this demand the Congressional Campaign Committee are now having printed the Tariff bill, introduced in the Forty-fifth Congress by Mr. Fernando Wood, with marginal notes in parallel columns showing the existing rates of duty and the rates proposed by the Wood bill. This bill was defeated on Gen. Garfield's motion to strike out the enacting clause.

PUSHING THE CANVASS.

WORK AT THE NATIONAL AND STATE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

Business at the National Republican Committee head-quarters is very brisk. Ex-Gov. Jewell is fully occupied with important communications from business men from all over the country, which contain expressions of the deepest interest in the success of the Republican ticket and the maintenance of the Republican Party in power. Mr. Eugene Hale, of Maine, was at head-quarters last evening on his way to the West. He will speak in Indiana and Ohio before the election in those States. Gen. George M. Robeson was also among the visitors, and gave excellent accounts of the progress of the campaign in New-Jersey.

At the State Committee head-quarters the document clerks are busy sending out Senator Conkling's speech at the Academy of Music, which has been printed in a convenient pamphlet for general distribution. Reports from all parts of the State continue to be satisfactory, showing a growing interest in the Republican cause, and a degree of determination to get out a great Republican vote that cannot be shaken by any result outside of this State.

The preparations for the Grant turn-out of the Boys in Blue are going forward, and Gen. Aspinwall will be able in a few days to make known the arrangements, so that all who participate may become familiar with them before the day of the turn-out arrives. The representatives of the colored Garfield and Arthur clubs held a meeting last night at the Garfield and Arthur campaign club rooms, No. 1 West Twenty-fourth-street, and took steps to have a full representation of the colored organizations in the line, and to have places in the proper district divisions.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Garfield and Arthur Club, composed of Wall and Broad street Republicans, are having a handsome banner painted to be suspended in "the Street," and a number of merchants on Broadway, in the neighborhood of Tenth-street, have ordered a banner to cost $400, which they will hang out in a few days.

FAILING TO MAKE A NOMINATION.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 30.—The Republican conference of the Fifteenth Congressional District, comprising Wyoming, Wayne, Susquehanna, and Bradford Counties, after having been in session here two days, adjourned this evening, without making a nomination, to meet again at Susquehanna on Oct. 11. One hundred and eighty-two ballots were taken, but, with few exceptions, each county adhered strictly to its candidate. The district is at present represented in Congress by Col. Edward Overton, of Bradford, who is a candidate for renomination. His claims are closely contested by J. T. Jennings, of Wyoming; D. W. Searle, of Susquehanna, and C. C. Jadwin, of Wayne County. The district has a regular Republican majority of 2,000, so that a judicious nomination is as good as an election.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30.—The Garfield and Arthur cause is booming along splendidly all over the State. The enthusiasm runs high. To-night the veterans of 1861-5 met in this city at the State Central head-quarters and organized for campaign work. A splendid list of officers was chosen, among them being Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. The sentiment of the meeting was: "We will vote as we fought, for the Union." At Pawtucket the Republicans had a grand torch-light demonstration. The town was brilliantly illuminated, and as the procession moved through the streets, which were packed with spectators, the names of Garfield and Arthur were loudly cheered. It was the largest political demonstration this year, completely outdoing the Hancock parade of Saturday night, which was supposed to be the best show that could possibly be made in the town.

JOINING REPUBLICAN FORCES.

TWO PROMINENT DEMOCRATS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY FIND THEMSELVES OBLIGED TO MAKE A CHANGE.

CHATHAM VILLAGE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The following letters from two prominent Democrats of Columbia County, announcing their support in future of the principles of the Republican Party, have been received, one by the Republican County Committee and one by the President of the Chatham Garfield and Arthur club:

To the Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Columbia County:

DEAR SIR: After a careful survey of the field of politics and an examination of the issues and principles of the two parties, as embodied and set forth in the platforms for which they ask the aid and support of voters, I deem it my duty to support the principles found in the platform adopted by the last National Convention, held in Chicago in June, 1880. I find that in the platform of the Republican Party alone is that protection to the American manufacturer and laborer promised and guaranteed which is so necessary to make a country prosperous and render to the laborer that just and equitable compensation to which he is entitled as the result of his labor. And, again, I fear what is termed the solid South. I fear that the utterances of Wade Hampton and Blackburn are not meaningless expressions, but are in reality the sentiments of that portion of the Democratic Party who control the States so lately in rebellion, and who so eagerly demanded the nomination of Hancock, and who so vauntingly pledged the 138 Electoral votes of their solid South to secure his election. Under these circumstances and this condition of things politically I feel it to be my duty to sever my connection, at present, at least, with the party I have formerly been identified with, and to use my influence and exertions to promote the success of Republican principles and to secure the election of their candidates—Garfield and Arthur. Respectfully yours,

D. L. SPAULDING, M. D.

SPENCERTOWN, Sept. 27, 1880.

Dr. J. T. Wheeler, President Garfield and Arthur Club:

After a careful consideration of the many important questions to be settled at the coming election, I have decided that I can no longer act with the Democratic Party, with which, up to the present time, I have been identified. The policy of that party on finance and the tariff does not meet my approval. The welfare of the whole country and its interests should be considered before the success of any particular party, and with this belief I can no longer support a party with which I differ so widely, a party whose strength seems to rest in a solid South, and whose policy must necessarily be shaped by the men who place it in power. Without a solid South Gen. Hancock would not have been nominated. Without a solid South he cannot hope to be elected. As a man of integrity, if elected, he cannot ignore the men who placed him in power, and, in my opinion, the time has not yet arrived when the best interests of the Nation would be promoted by the policy pursued by the men who would inevitably assume control of the Government in case of Democratic success. For these and other weighty reasons I cannot convince myself that the prosperity of the country would be promoted by the success of the Democratic Party, and therefore request that my name be placed on the roll of the Garfield and Arthur club over which you preside. Yours truly,

CHARLES H. BELL.

CHATHAM VILLAGE, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1880.

STATE CAMPAIGN WORK.

SPEAKING UPON THE PROMINENT ISSUES—ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS IN DIFFERENT PLACES.

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 30.—The Hon. George W. Williams, the colored orator from Ohio, delivered what by common consent was considered the most eloquent political speech of the campaign, before a great audience, Wednesday evening, in the big Republican tent. Dr. Seldon H. Talcott, of the State Homeopathic Asylum, presided, and spoke briefly. It was a grand and successful meeting.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Sept. 30.—The Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of this place, C. D. Drew presiding, held an enthusiastic meeting at Foster's Hall last evening. Several ladies were present. Charles A. L. Goldey, of New-York, was the speaker of the evening, and received the close attention of the audience for nearly two hours in a clear argument upon the labor and tariff questions.

PORT JERVIS, Sept. 30.—Col. George B. Williams, of Cincinnati, spoke in this village this evening at St. John Hall, which was densely packed, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. He was listened to with the closest attention and enthusiastically applauded, especially in his description of the attitude of the Democratic Party. The Republican Party in this section is becoming awakened to the real issues of the campaign, and are thoroughly organized. A company of over 50 colored and 100 white voters escorted the speaker to the hall. Col. Williams's appeal to the soldiers was very fine, and will, doubtless, prove effective, as he spoke as one of them and of the race for whose liberty they had fought, asking them that while such men as Hampton, Butler, and Toombs persisted in forcing themselves as leaders upon the Democracy, not to desert their posts and consort with the enemy. He spoke for over two hours.

GREENWICH, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Col. Anson S. Wood, Deputy Secretary of State, spoke to a large audience, under the auspices of the Garfield and Arthur Club, at the Opera house, in Greenwich, Washington County, on Tuesday evening of this week. The Hon. Neil Gilmour spoke on Friday evening of last week at the same place. Washington County Republicans are wide awake.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* from Hastings, Neb., says: "The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated as Presidential Electors J. E. Boyd, B. J. Hinman and Victor Vifquain; as Congressman, Dr. R. R. Livingston. Thomas Tipton was nominated for Governor, J. Calhoun for Lieutenant Governor, G. W. Johnson for Secretary of State, D. C. Patterson for Auditor, Frank Folda for Treasurer, and Gen. G. E. Pritchett for Attorney-General.

DEMOCRATS THROWING STONES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30.—The Republicans announced a torch-light procession, the illumination of Broadway, and a parade through the streets of Olneyville, a suburban district. The programme was faithfully carried out without interference of any kind until the procession reached Olneyville, when the Democrats began to throw stones. A *Journal* reporter was struck and another person received a black eye.

PHILADELPHIA BOURBON FEUDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The split in the Democratic Party has not been healed yet. A meeting of the City Committee is called for to-morrow to patch up the difference. Speaker Randall started West to-night to talk in Ohio, and has left the Philadelphia Democracy to flounder out of their troubles as best they may. Both of the candidates nominated by the convention yesterday claim to be regular.

REUNION OF BOYS IN BLUE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Local committees have been appointed and arrangements made for the reunion of the Boys in Blue to be held here Oct. 8. Gens. Grant and Sheridan will be present, and other noted Generals and prominent speakers are expected.

CONCILIATING THE POWERS

THE PORTE AGAIN PROMISING TO SURRENDER DULCIGNO.

THE REPORT OF THE BURNING OF THE TOWN UNFOUNDED—A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION PROMISED BY MONDAY—THE ANCHORAGE OF THE FLEET TO BE CHANGED.

RAGUSA, Sept. 30.—The report of the burning of Dulcigno is absolutely unfounded.

The fleets will change their anchorage on the 4th of October to Teodo in the Bocca di Cattaro, as Vice-Admiral Seymour considers it a safer harbor. The Austrian advice boat has arrived from a reconnoissance on the Albanian coast. She saw the Turkish frigate, before reported off Dulcigno, flying the Vice-Admiral's flag and still at anchor.

ROME, Sept. 30.—The *Italie* says the Porte promises a satisfactory solution of the Dulcigno question on Monday next.

Fresh instructions have been sent to Admiral Fincati. The Italian Consul at Scutari has been instructed to leave if it becomes necessary.

SCUTARI, Sept. 30.—A detachment of Albanian volunteers have arrived here, but the authorities have prevented them from proceeding to Dulcigno.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—It is reported in diplomatic circles that the Porte is more conciliatory, and while unwilling to appear to yield to the presence of the naval demonstration, is using its influence with the Albanian chiefs with a view to inducing them to surrender Dulcigno. It is thought that the Albanians will take this course.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Gravosa says: "It is now generally believed that the fleets of the powers will not go Dulcigno."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The determined obstinacy of the Sultan causes general surprise, as he is a nervous, timid man, who does not venture beyond the limits of his well-guarded private pleasure grounds. As soon as the Sultan had learned that Admiral Seymour had gone to Cettinje to concert combined action with the Montenegrins, Riza Pasha was instructed to warn the Montenegrins that if they advanced on Dulcigno, he would attack Antivari."

A Paris dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The rumors relative to a proposal for a naval demonstration on the Bosphorus are regarded, in well-informed quarters here, as, at present, unfounded."

A dispatch from Gravosa says: "The three Turkish officers who arrived at Ragusa on Tuesday are on their way to Trebinje, to take over war material in Herzegovina from the Austrians."

A dispatch from Rome says: "The statement that modifications have been introduced in the instructions to Rear-Admiral Fincati, of the Italian fleet in Turkish waters, is absolutely false."

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A Paris correspondent says there is reason to believe that M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Ambassador, has visited Lord Granville and informed him that France will not participate in any further acts of coercion which England may contemplate.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial, says: "There is good ground for the belief that information was received and considered by yesterday's Cabinet council which justified the hope of a satisfactory solution of affairs in the East. France has no intention to isolate herself. Moreover, there are signs that the Porte is becoming alarmed, and now feels it has relied too confidently on the apparent disturbance of the European concert."

A Vienna dispatch says: "A very strong reaction is setting in in this country against the merciless way in which European action is being carried on in the East, and against Austria participating further in coercive measures."

A Paris dispatch says the Radicals, Reactionaries, and many Republicans are denouncing M. [illegible] as the sole promoter of a warlike policy in the East, and are demanding the convocation of the Chambers in order that the country may decide the question.

A great public meeting will be held in London soon, under the auspices of the Patriotic Association, to protest against the armed coercion of Turkey.

Menotti Garibaldi has written to the *Opinione* denying that Major Canzio's arrest was the cause of himself and father resigning their seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in gold of 19,725,000f., and in silver of 486,000f.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Kandahar reports that all the relatives and supporters of Yakoob Khan have assembled at Farrah. They intend to organize attacks on the British until Yakoob is proclaimed Ameer.

Lord Mountmorres was buried at Monkstown yesterday. There was no demonstration.

Nine hundred weavers of the Victoria Mills, at Wigan, have struck against a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages. This throws 500 more hands out of employment. Should the strike continue a large portion of the spinning department will be stopped.

The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Admiral Seymour pronouncing the reports of the burning of Dulcigno untrue.

A dispatch from Ragusa says: "The fleets are concentrating at Negline. The Russian sloop Zemcoug will leave on Friday, and the other ships will follow on Saturday and Sunday."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A meeting of the Cabinet Council was held to-day. It sat from 12:30 o'clock until 4 o'clock P. M.

The *Times* says: "If the Government have any efficient substitute for the machinery of punishment and prevention of crime which the Peace Preservation act formerly supplied in Ireland, it behooves them to put it in force without delay. It is useless to disguise the fact that the ordinary statute law is powerless to deal with the sullen spirit of indifference to, or active sympathy with, agrarian violence."

A telegram has been received from Constantinople stating that robbers have assassinated the wife of the Russian Consul at Van, and that several of the lady's traveling companions were seriously wounded.

A Paris dispatch, dated yesterday, says: "The Count de Chambord completes to-day his sixtieth year. The occasion was celebrated by about a dozen banquets in various parts of Paris, and a commemorative mass at the Church of St. Germain des Prés was attended by a thousand persons. Masses were also celebrated at Marseilles, Bordeaux, and other towns."

A correspondent at Rome telegraphs as follows: "Gen. Garibaldi will leave Caprera for Genoa on Saturday. Rumors are rife in regard to his intentions, and also of revolutionary movements. Whether the rumors are true or false, I have reason to believe that the Government has adopted vigorous precautions with reference to them."

The monster iron-clad Italia, of 14,000 tons, covered throughout with armor three feet thick, has been successfully launched at Castellamare, in the prence of King Humbert and an immense crowd of people. The Italia is the most powerful iron-clad ever constructed.

ROME, Sept. 30.—Fourteen Deputies from Liguria have petitioned Signor Villa, Minister of the Interior, for amnesty, in order to effect the release of Major Canzio, Gen. Garibaldi's son-in-law.

GOUTHREAUX'S DEFALCATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—It is now asserted that Sheriff Gouthreaux is a defaulter to the State for tax collections amounting to about $150,000. The deficit to the State and city is estimated at $250,000.

THE PRESIDENT IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Roseburg, Oregon, says: "The President and his party arrived here yesterday at 4:30 P. M. They were met by a reception committee from Portland and Salem, and a reception was held last evening at Roseburg. The address of welcome was made by Gen. Joseph Lane, and was responded to by the President. A very large crowd was present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The entire party left Roseburg this morning, and will proceed directly to Portland."

BAY STATE CONGRESSMEN.

NOMINATION OF A. A. RANNEY BY THE THIRD DISTRICT REPUBLICANS—DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Mr. A. A. Ranney, nominated for Congress to-night by the Republicans in the Third District, represented in the last Congress by Mr. Field, is one of the most prominent members of the Suffolk Bar, and has earned a leading place and a fortune in the practice of his profession. He has held few public places. He served some time ago in the State Legislature, and was at one time City Solicitor of Boston. He has long been a true and consistent Republican, and has been an influential member of his party, though in a quiet and unobtrusive way. There was a sharp preliminary contest in the district between friends of different candidates for the nomination, and a strong pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Field to stand again. Mr. Moody Merrill, the most prominent candidate for the Congressional nomination during the canvass just closed, was nominated for Presidential Elector. The convention was presided over by ex-Congressman Henry L. Pierce, and there were only two ballots. The first, an informal ballot, showed one more than the necessary number of votes to nominate for Mr. Ranney, with Mr. Merrill close behind, and he was nominated with an increased vote on the formal ballot. The Third is a close district, but it is believed that a successful canvass will be made for Mr. Ranney, and that he will carry his own party and some of the opposition, making his election sure. The Democratic candidate, Mr. A. Dearborn, is a man of wealth, and is said to have contributed largely to his campaign.

In the Fourth District the Democratic split is growing wider. The friends of Mr. Leopold Morse, the sitting member, claim that he is the regular candidate of the convention, as he received the highest number of votes on the ballots taken, though not enough to elect, and they declare that they bolted because the convention was in the hands of a mob. The friends of Mr. Gaston, who was nominated by acclamation after the bolt of the Morse men are equally warm in their assertion of their position, and at present both candidates are in the field. The situation is excellent for the Republicans, and the chances are fair for a recovery of the district from the Democrats, and the election of a full Republican delegation to Congress from this State once more.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

RESULTS OF THE CONVENTIONS HELD IN DISTRICTS OF NEW-YORK AND OTHER STATES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 30.—The Republicans of Putnam, Dutchess, and Columbia Counties, forming the Thirteenth Congressional District, held their convention here to-day. The Hon. Hamilton Fish was Chairman. Judge John Cadman, of Hudson, in a few well-chosen words, nominated the Hon. John H. Ketcham as the convention's candidate for Congressman. William I. Thorne, of Poughkeepsie, and Mr. Miller, of Putnam County, made speeches in support of the nomination, which was made by acclamation. Mr. Ketcham was introduced, and in a brief speech accepted the candidacy. The convention was harmonious, and the nomination of Mr. Ketcham met with unanimous favor as a fitting mark of appreciation for his long and honorable services in Congress.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Republicans of the Thirtieth Congressional District have renominated the Hon. John Van Voorhis for Congress.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At the Democratic convention of the Twentieth District to-day Judge Hilton was nominated for Congress.

TROY, N. Y. Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Saratoga states that Judge Henry Hilton, who was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twentieth District to-day, has declined the nomination.

CHESTER, Mass., Sept. 30.—The general press dispatch of Sept. 28 from this place, stating that "the Republican Convention of the Eleventh Congressional District to-day nominated Albert C. Woodworth, of Chicopee, for Congress," is wholly wrong. It was a Democratic convention. Mr. Woodworth was Butler's Lieutenant-Governor last year, and is a Democrat. S. W. Bowerman, nominated as Elector, is President of a local Democratic campaign club, and was a contestant for the Congressional nomination. The present Republican Congressman, George D. Robinson, of Chicopee, will be the Republican nominee at the convention called to meet here Oct. 11.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Republicans of this, the Thirty-second District, have nominated Myron P. Bush for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. R. V. Pierce, and for the Forty-seventh Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 30.—The Greenbackers of the Fourth Wisconsin District to-day nominated George Godfrey, of Milwaukee, for Congress.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The Democrats of the Second District to-day nominated John F. Farnsworth for Congress.

IRVING HALL WEAKENING.

CONSENTING TO DISCUSS THE MAYORALTY QUESTION WITH TAMMANY.

The Irving Hall Conference Committee of Twenty-four met in Irving Hall at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and discussed the subject of Tammany's demand that they shall rescind their resolution demanding the right to name the Mayor. The Executive Committee met at a later hour, and continued in session until 12:30 this morning. They agreed by a vote of 115 to 74 that the conference committee might select a committee of eight to meet the Tammany sub-committee of seven at the Westminster Hotel to-day, and to further discuss the subject. Ex-Senator John Fox opposed every attempt at harmony.

After the conclusion of the meeting, the Anti-Tammany men were greatly excited, and the appointment of a sub-committee to confer with a sub-committee from Tammany Hall was looked upon as a complete surrender to Tammany.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

SARATOGA, Sept. 30.—B. F. Baker, Republican, was renominated to-day at Ballston for Assembly from the First District of Saratoga County. John Van Rensselaer, of Saratoga Springs, was nominated by the Republicans for District Attorney.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Republicans of Herkimer County to-day unanimously renominated W. D. Goraline, of Columbia, for member of Assembly.

REUNION OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—The reunion of prisoners of war came to a close to-day. It has been very successful; over 400 have been in attendance. They visited the State Fair in a body this morning, and this evening had a banquet in Board of Trade Hall, and a farewell meeting at the Wigwam. The next reunion will be held in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 19 and 20, 1881.

LOWERING GRADES OF WHEAT.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—A proposition to lower the present grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 red Winter wheat one-half a grade, to take effect Jan. 1, was voted on to-day by the members of the Merchants' Exchange, and adopted by a vote of nearly two to one. The contest was the most exciting that has occurred on 'Change for several years, and quite a number of the most prominent and influential members of the Exchange took an active part in it.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 30.—Capt. McKenzie, of the bark Queen Victoria, from Baltimore for Honfleur, reports that a seaman named Carl Krenger jumped overboard off Cove Point yesterday afternoon, and was drowned before the ship's boat could reach him.

WARFARE IN THE FAR WEST

REPORTED ENCOUNTERS WITH HOSTILE INDIANS.

BLOODY FIGHTING BETWEEN THE MANDRILLS AND THE SALTEAUX AND STONEYS—A MASSACRE IN MONTANA.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 30.—The *Daily News* publishes the following private letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Fort Ellice, Sept. 14:

"A few months ago a stray Indian came in with a captured horse and a scalp hanging from his belt. He was in full war paint and told the following story: A lot of Salteaux were south of Ellice, three days' journey, when the Mandrills, from the American side, raided their camps and killed eight persons—three old men and their wives, and a woman and little girl. The only one left alive is a little boy who was shot through the thigh. A party of young men of Ocean Man's band, from here, came across the bodies and immediately gave chase and killed nine of the Mandrills; and the whole of the Salteaux and Stoney tribes in this neighborhood are in the greatest state of agitation. The runner just in says he is sent to their Great Master, (Dewdney, the Indian Commissioner,) to say what has happened; that he has a great speech to make, and if justice is not given, they will to a man take the war-path and cross the border after the assassins upon American territory. This is the story as the Indian runner has just told it, and you can depend on its truth. I think the reeking scalp confirms it. All the killed were well-known to the Hudsons Bay Comyany's officers."

A dispatch from Fort Ellice, dated Sept 15, says the Stoneys are now following the Mandrills. It seems that the Salteaux made a desperate resistance, killing 18 of the Mandrills. Ocean Man, the Chief of the Stoneys, is among the killed, and a head man of the Salteaux. Fifteen Stoneys came in yesterday, and have gone north, to Riding Mountain, for help. They were in war paint, and came in yelling like demons, with a scalp on a pole. As far as known, 21 have been killed on both sides, and the Indians say the Plains are strewn with dead horses and bodies of the slain. The Stoneys were driving the Mandrills so hard toward the boundary that they were leaving the scalping to be done on the return. Thirteen Mandrills had been killed when the runner left. He brought the one scalp as proof of his story, and says he found the brave it belonged to dragging in the stirrup and shot through the heart. He has the dead man's horse and saddle also. The Salteaux and Stoneys fought all day before they were all killed, and the band of Stoneys now in chase came on their scalped bodies next day.

Fort Ellice is a post at the junction of the Assiniboine and Quappell Rivers, about 100 miles north of the international boundary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says two miners report that Gen. Carr had a fight with a small party of Victorio's band, 18 in number, in the Hatchet Mountains, killing them all.

A MINISTER IN POLITICS.

THE REV. DR. J. H. VINCENT'S ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICANS OF PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 30.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in this city took place this evening in the Republican wigwam. The principal speaker was the Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent, of this city, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has never before taken any active part in politics. The building was crowded at an early hour, not less than 1,500 persons being present, including many ladies and a large number of prominent Democrats of the city. The meeting was called to order by L. F. F. Randolph, who introduced ex-Judge Chilion Robbins, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, who made a short address on the issues of the campaign. He was received with great enthusiasm, and frequently interrupted by applause.

Dr. Vincent was then introduced and greeted with tremendous applause. He prefaced his address by a vigorous defense of his action in appearing on a partisan platform. He believed not only in praying, but in doing as he prayed. When every man not only said his prayers, but did them, then there would be religion in politics. "They say religion should not be brought into politics. But how about times when the question is one of right and wrong? So help me God, I will vote for financial honesty. Suppose the question is one affecting the rights of our fellow-men? Shall I hide in my cellar? No, I will work and talk and vote, and, if need be, die, for the rights of my fellow-man. I am a minister, and I had not forgotten my calling when I left my study and came here to-night to aid in supporting the cause of the flag of my country. A minister is neither more nor less a man because of that fact. When it comes to a question of morals and right, it is the business of the minister to follow it wherever it goes." In beginning the main part of his speech, Dr. Vincent referred to the relative condition before, during, and after the war of the whites and the blacks in the South. He arraigned the arrogant South for its treatment of the freedmen, the Kuklux outrages, the Mississippi plan, and similar political methods. He took up the subject of the corruption of the ballot. "To-night," he said, "I come before you as a minister of the Gospel, and I tell you that in a large part of this country the rights of men are not respected, and American citizens have no right to be indifferent or apathetic until this question is settled forever. The freedom of the ballot is not now perfect in a great part of this country, and a great political party hopes to go into power by trampling on it. But the waves of the Atlantic whisper to the waves of the Pacific, the Niagara roars to the Gulf of Mexico that this shall never be." Dr. Vincent spoke for an hour. He was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the close was greeted with long-continued cheers and applause. Old residents of Plainfield declare to-night that the speech is the most powerful and effective one ever delivered in this city.

PAYING INTEREST ON BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The quarterly interest on the 4 per cent. bonds, which amounts to nearly $9,500,000, will be due and payable to-morrow. The checks for the registered interest, numbering 58,000, have already been mailed by Treasurer Gilfillan to holders of registered bonds. The amount paid quarterly by check for interest on registered 4 per cent. bonds is nearly $5,500,000, and for coupons of the same bonds over $3,000,000.

THE PHILADELPHIA MYSTERY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The Coroner to-day held an inquest in the case of Mr. Horace Wilbur and Mrs. Lyndall, who were found drowned at Noble-street wharf. A verdict of accidental drowning was given. The evidence was meagre. Noble-street wharf, where these people were drowned, is one of the city's man-traps, and 10 persons have met death there since last February. It is still a mooted question whether it was 'murder and suicide or accidental death on the part of both. No one witnessed the going overboard, and their final end is shrouded in mystery.

THE COMMERCE OF SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 30.—The British steam-ship Castello cleared from this port to-day for Liverpool with 7,118 bales of cotton, the largest cargo of cotton ever cleared from any Atlantic port. The arrivals of foreign steam-ships at this port for the past month numbered 26, and the entrances of coastwise tonnage were the largest known in the history of the port.

A RAILROAD MAN DROWNED.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Sept. 30.—George Laddy, an employe of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, disappeared on the 12th inst., since which time he had not been seen or heard from until to-day, when his body was washed ashore near the Way Creek bridge. He was 28 years of age, and has a family in New-York.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

BUCHANAN GIVES UP THE FIGHT.

CHARTERS OF TWO OF THE BOGUS MEDICAL COLLEGES IN PHILADELPHIA ANNULLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The charters of two of the most notorious bogus medical colleges in the world were annulled by the courts here to-day, and, what was more, it was done by the consent of the notorious Dean, John Buchanan, who was at the head of both institutions. The charters confiscated were those of the Eclectic Medical College and the American University of Medicine, of Philadelphia. It may be surprising, but such is the fact, that from Buchanan's own admission there have been sold in this country and Europe nearly 60,000 bogus diplomas from the two institutions. When Dean Buchanan was brought back from Michigan, and lodged in a cell at Moyamensing Prison, he told the city editor of the *Record* that his fight was ended; he would bow to the inevitable, and accept the worst. He gave the *Record* man a note to his attorney, Thomas B. Price, reading, "Deliver up everything to Mr. John Norris and abandon the civil suits." This memorandum was written on a slip of paper in a rather informal shape, and was not satisfactory to the Dean's counsel. On Wednesday last the city editor of the *Record* again visited the Dean and received the following letter from Buchanan:

Sept. 28, 1880. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Thomas B. Price, Esq.: confess judgment of ouster in above cases. JOHN BUCHANAN.

Meanwhile the Commonwealth's attorney, J. Howard Gendell, had prepared a replication, embracing the charges upon which the State demanded the forfeiture of charter, to wit: That the colleges had been in the constant practice of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon persons not possessing the qualifications prescribed by the charter, and upon payment and promise of payment of money; that they had been in the constant practice of issuing diplomas which were fraudulently and illegally antedated, and had issued diplomas having divers names thereto annexed, purporting to be signatures of Professors of said colleges, but which were false, pretended, simulated, and forged.

BOURBONS CHEATING EACH OTHER.

THEIR RASCALITIES AT THE RECENT PRIMARY ELECTION IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 30.—The open bare-faced ballot brigandage resorted to at the recent Democratic primary election in this city, to elect delegates to the County Convention held on the 27th, has, at last, seriously alarmed the Bourbon leaders, and they are beginning to ask each other "where is this thing going to stop?" In Ward One Alderman Dingle discovered men voting from two to six tickets, and called attention to it, whereupon one of the voters told the Alderman that he owed his seat in the City Council to just such voting, and as he raised no objections to the method at that time he ought to keep his mouth shut now. In Ward Four it was discovered at the close of the election that the box contained 151 more votes than there were names registered. The convention was called to decide how candidates should be chosen for the county offices. The machine work resorted to in conventions had become distasteful to a large number of Bourbons, who favored the primary plan. Strong efforts were made by them to obtain a majority of the delegates, but ballot-box stuffing and false counting defeated them, and the convention method was retained. To guard against fraud in the next primary election the convention adopted the following unique plan: The ballot-box must be opened in the presence of the managers, challengers, and the public, and the ballots must be counted before them; all the ballots, prior to being put into the box, must be stamped by the managers, and no ballot will be counted that is not stamped; a poll-list must be kept, giving the names and residence of each person voting. A proposition was also discussed compelling every voter to unfold his ticket to see that only one ballot is deposited, but it was finally agreed to allow the managers to exercise their discretion in that respect. The intense ill-feeling between the factions brings to light many rascalities that have hitherto been hidden by the veil of obscurity. If it were a less serious subject the row would amuse the Republicans. The latter very naturally ask, What chance is there for us if the Bourbons resort to such outrageous methods to cheat each other?

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $436,387 16, and from Customs $621,551 41.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 325,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New-Orleans Mints.

According to advices received at the Treasury Department to-day, the Hawaiian Government has imposed a duty of 2½ cents per pound on all rice. This, Treasury officers say, will stop the importation of rice into that country for reshipment to the United States free, as a Hawaiian product.

The Post Office Department announces that the departure from New-York of the steamer Canima, scheduled for Oct. 2, with mails for St. Thomas and Barbados, has been indefinitely postponed. The steamer Hadji, originally scheduled to sail from New-York on Oct. 6, afterward changed to Sept. 30, will, it is now announced, sail on Oct. 2 with mails for Porto Rico.

Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, to-day made a report to the Secretary of the Interior on the celebrated Chauvin land claim case. The claim embraces about 1,400 acres in the suburbs of St. Louis. The case has been pending before the department for 50 years, and many eminent lawyers, among them Thomas H. Benton, have been employed in it. The claim is based on a grant made by the Spanish Government to Angelica Chauvin in 1785, and the question at issue before the department has been the proper location of the land claimed. Several surveys have been made, and rejected, and Commissioner Williamson's action to-day does not finally dispose of the case, as it now goes to the Secretary of the Interior for action. The Commissioner reports in favor of a survey made in 1879, known as the "Salomon survey," but while entertaining the opinion that the Chauvin grant is properly located by the Salomon survey, he does not approve of it, because he finds a barrier to that course in the adverse opinion of a former Secretary of the Interior relative to another survey of the same land.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a frame dwelling occupied by Mrs. Julia Hayes and her brother, Dennis Hurley. Mrs. Hayes awakened her brother, who was obliged to leap from a window in order to save his life. The woman made her way back to her own room in the upper story for the purpose of saving some of her property. She succeeded in throwing a trunk and some clothing out of a window, and was last seen trying to get a sewing-machine out. Suddenly she disappeared, evidently overpowered by the smoke and flames. When the ruins were sufficiently wet for the firemen to enter, they found her body burned to a crisp. She was not missed at the time of her disappearance, and not until it was too late to save her. The deceased was a widow, 50 years of age. Hurley states that his sister got up to build a fire, and went back to bed. Soon after she told him to get up as the house was on fire. He supposed she had got out in safety, and he said nothing to the firemen until the corpse was discovered.

BUFFALO CANAL STATEMENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The following statement shows the canal business of Buffalo, with comparisons: Amount of tolls collected in September, 1880, $96,707 42; the same in 1879, $124,[illegible]; decrease in 1880, $27,[illegible]. Number of boats cleared in September, 1880, 1,[illegible]; same in 1879, 1,[illegible]; decrease in 1880, [illegible]. Amount of tolls collected from the opening to Oct. 1, 1880, $554,[illegible]; same in 1879, $400,[illegible]; increase in 1880, $153,[illegible]. Number of boats cleared from the opening to Oct. 1, 1880, 7,[illegible]; same in 1879, 5,[illegible]; increase in 1880, 2,[illegible].

LOUISVILLE RACING CONTESTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—This was the fourth day of the Fall meeting. The first race for [illegible] a mile, was won by [illegible], with [illegible], the favorite, second, and [illegible] third. Time—[illegible]. The second race was for [illegible] one mile and three-quarters [illegible] [illegible] third race was a dash of one and one-eighth miles, and was won by Himyar, the favorite, Montreal second, Mattie Walker third. Time—1:56¾. The fourth race, a dash of two miles, was won by Renown, the favorite, General Phillips second, Belle of Nelson third. Time—3:37¼.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the *Commercial* from Louisville says: "When pulling up at the end of the race to-day Luke Blackburn grabbed his left fore-quarter and lamed himself so severely that many thought he had broken down. He was brought to the stand, however, when it was stated that the injury would not permanently disable him."

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: "A shooting affair took place at Yakima City, Wyoming Territory, in which Denk Splawn was killed, John Splawn shot through both legs, and David Carroll shot through the lungs. Carroll is not expected to live."

CROMWELL, Ky., Sept. 30.—John Harris, a miner, shot and killed John Brown, also a miner, night before last at the Sealey mine, three miles from this place. They had had a quarrel during the day, in which blows were struck, and met at night alone, when Brown was shot in the breast. It is said he was sleeping an open knife when found.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 30.—On Wednesday a negro employed on the St. John's and Lake Eustice Railroad killed his "boss," a white man. The negro was arrested and carried to Fort Mason. At night a band of men overpowered the guard, took the negro out, and lynched him.

The Grand Jury of St. John's County, which has been investigating the alleged robbery of trunks and bodies which came ashore from the wreck of the City of Vera Cruz, have found true bills against Edward Moody and E. Allen, the latter a hotel-keeper at Matanzas.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—At Lynn, Mass., early this morning, Mrs. James Foley discovered in the entry of her house the body of William Foley, her husband's brother. There were marks of violence on the body. Foley had been drinking last night, and it is stated that he was engaged in a fight with several persons, who afterward placed him in the entry. The Police are searching for the guilty persons. Foley belonged in Peabody, Mass.; was 26 years old, and unmarried.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30.—In the Common Pleas Court this morning Joseph Cook, one of Brockway's accomplices, was convicted of forging and altering a forged check on the Fourth National Bank of this city for $1,387. Charles C. Brockway and Frank Somers were then arraigned on an indictment for forging and altering a forged check upon the old National Bank for $1,364. Brockway pleaded *non vult contendere*, as in the former case, and Somers pleaded guilty. Sentence in all the cases was deferred until Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The extradition papers for Joseph Tapson, charged with the embezzlement of funds from the Metropolitan Railway Company's Provident Savings Bank of London, and who was arrested in this city two weeks ago, were received by the United States Marshal to-day. The prisoner will start for Europe to-morrow in charge of the English officers.

The Coroner began an inquiry to-day into the case of Charles Manual, who died in the County Prison on Tuesday. The testimony was very conflicting as to the cause of death. It seems that he went into the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot on Monday evening, and using abusive and threatening language, was ordered out by Charles S. Bassler, the special officer. Refusing to go, and attempting to draw a weapon, as the officer thought, the latter knocked him down, and then caused his arrest. When taken to prison the next morning he complained of his head, and said he had been struck with a black-jack by some one. His forehead was much bruised, and he was intoxicated when admitted to the station-house. The medical testimony showed that deceased was subject to fits, and that of late they had been frequent. A fellow-prisoner made affidavit that Manual was taken with a fit in prison, and fell with his head against the wall. The inquest will be continued to-morrow.

BAYONNE CITY, N. J., Sept. 30.—A probably fatal quarrel took place yesterday between Jacob Stansbury and James Lynch. Both men are employed at the Standard Oil Works, Stansbury having a subcontract in the cooperage department, and Lynch working for Stansbury. A week ago trouble arose between them about the work. Yesterday both men, after drinking much liquor, met at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Avenue D, when Stansbury struck Lynch on the head with a bottle, fracturing his skull. Lynch will die. Stansbury is under arrest.

THE WORK OF THE TREASURY.

THE CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING AND REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Controller of the Currency reports the additional circulation issued during the months of August and September to be $702,630; the amount surrendered and destroyed, $939,569, leaving a decrease of circulation during the two months of $236,939. The net increase of national bank notes during the year ending Oct. 1, 1880, was $9,754,713. The increase of legal-tender notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring national bank circulation during the months of August and September was $558,[illegible]; the increase during the year ending Oct. 1 was $7,172,[illegible], and the amount of legal-tender notes now on deposit is $20,[illegible]. The total amount of national bank notes outstanding on Oct. 1 is $342,[illegible], not including national gold bank notes, amounting to $1,[illegible].

The following is a statement showing the amount of United States currency outstanding:

Old demand notes	$60,[illegible] 00
Legal-tender notes, all issues	346,681,016 00
One-year notes of 1863	46,[illegible] 00
Two-year notes of 1863	[illegible] 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	[illegible] 00
Compound interest notes	241,[illegible] 00
Fractional currency, all issues	15,[illegible] 70
Total	$362,[illegible] 70

The following is a statement showing how the United States Treasurer disposed of the national bank notes redeemed during the month, and quarter year ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding periods of last year:

Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue—Month, $[illegible]; quarter, $[illegible].

Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes—Month, $[illegible]; quarter, $7,754,100.

Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury—Month, $451,200; quarter, $1,586,800. Totals for 1880—Month, $[illegible]; quarter, $11,929,300. Totals for 1879—Month, $[illegible]; quarter, $20,840,200. Decrease—Month, $978,100; quarter, $[illegible].

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

RESIGNATION OF A NEW-YORK CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENT — NEW-HAMPSHIRE RAILWAY TAXES.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—A circular issued to the employes of the New-York Central Railroad announces that the resignation of Daniel McCool, Assistant Superintendent of the Buffalo Division, has been accepted, to take effect to-morrow. All reports are hereafter to be made to Superintendent Burrows at Rochester, and it is generally understood that the office which has been so well filled by Mr. McCool will not be continued.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30.—The State Board of Equalization has completed its work of assigning the taxes of the railroads of the State. The following is the result: Eastern, $4,085 12; Boston and Maine, $17,600; Ashuelot, $1,715; Boston, Concord and Montreal, $[illegible]; Fitchburg, $217 50; Nashua and Lowell, $4,[illegible]; Wilton, $3,111 50; Cheshire, $1,[illegible]; Grand Trunk, lessee of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, $5,000; Northern, $[illegible]; Concord, $80,455 63; Manchester and North Weare, $975 12; Concord and Portsmouth, $5,[illegible]; Dover and Winnipiseogee, $4,[illegible]; Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway, $[illegible]; Manchester and Lawrence, $17,[illegible]; Concord and Claremont, N. H., $4,[illegible]; Sullivan County, $6,[illegible]; Worcester and Nashua, $[illegible]; Mount Washington, $1,780 50; Monadnock, $1,[illegible]; Suncook, $1,[illegible]. The tax this year has been assessed at the same rate on all the roads, but the valuation as determined by the board does not differ materially from that of last year. This year all of the railroads pay the same rate of tax without regard to the rate of tax of other property in the towns through which they pass, as was the case in 1879, the Supreme Court having decided that all roads should be taxed equally.

OSSAWATOMIE, Kan., Sept. 30.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Kansas and Arizona Railway here to-day, the consolidation of that company with the Missouri Pacific was ratified. Over two-thirds of the stock of the corporation was represented.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—It is said that the net receipts of the Reading Railroad and the Reading Coal and Iron Company for the month of September, after charging up all rentals, exceeds $1,200,000. Out of this the Receivers have concluded to pay, on Oct. 5, the sum of $100,000 on account of the money borrowed by them, for which certificates were issued. The loan was $1,000,000, to pay the interest on the consolidated mortgage bonds then falling due and the wages of the railroad employes. A further payment of $200,000, it is said, will be made on the same loan [illegible].

BURIAL OF GEN. TORBERT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The body of Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, which arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from New-York, was this morning taken to the railroad depot for removal to Milford, Del., where the burial took place. During the night the body lay in state at the armory of the City Troop, under guard of the troopers, and this morning it was escorted from the armory in time to take the 7:30 train from Broad-street and Washington-avenue. The body was accompanied to Milford by an escort of the troop, the committee of arrangements and members of the Military Order Loyal Legion. When the train arrived at Milford all the stores were closed, and a large number of persons was present from the surrounding country. In the procession were the military, including a guard from the City Troop and the Keystone Battery, Grand Army, Loyal Legion, and citizens. The body was interred in the old Methodist grave-yard, and later memorial services were held in the church, consisting of appropriate music, an oration by Gen. Robert P. Blood, [illegible] addresses by Col. A. Loudon Snowden, Col. [illegible], Gens. [illegible], A. [illegible] Webb, and others.

OCTOBER RACES AT JEROME

AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME FOR THE AUTUMN MEETING.

BEGINNING THE SPORT TO-MORROW—RACES FOR THAT DAY AND OTHERS—HORSES THAT HAVE ENTERED—AN EXTRA MEETING ON ELECTION DAY IF THERE IS GOOD WEATHER.

The Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club is always regarded with the greatest interest in the fashionable world. People visit Jerome Park when the trees have donned their gorgeous raiment of russet and gold, not only to witness the fine sport furnished by high-mettled thoroughbreds, but to see what the leaders of fashion have adopted as styles for the "melancholy days." Therefore, should the weather be fine to-morrow, the club-house bluff and the grand stand will present a scene of beauty unequaled on any other course. As to the sport, it promises to be of a high order, for the programme is elaborate and interesting. There will be five days of racing. To-morrow the meeting will be opened by a dash of one mile, for a purse of $400, with allowances to maids and others. This will be followed by the Nursery Stakes, for 2-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. There are 40 nominations for this valuable event, worth over $3,000, and it is very likely that the rich plum will be taken by Spinaway for the Westbrook stable, unless Barrett has recovered his form. Brambaletta, however, is not to be despised, for there is not much difference between the daughter of Bonnie Scotland and the best youngster that has yet been seen.

The third event will be the renewal of the Jerome Stakes, for 3-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. This has 36 nominations, so that the prize is a rich one. The starters will probably be Oden, Grenada, Ferncliffe, Diana, and perhaps Sensation, who is said to be doing well. The fourth event will be the Manhattan Handicap, for all ages, of a mile and a quarter, and of the 26 nominations only seven have been declared out, so that a strong field and a grand race may be anticipated. The day's sport is to be terminated with a handicap steeple-chase over the fractional course, for a purse of $500, with $100 to the second horse.

For the second day, Tuesday, Oct. 5, there will be five races, beginning with a selling race of a mile and a quarter for all ages, with the usual allowances. Then will follow the Hunter Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. There are 25 high-bred fillies engaged in this, and the probable starters for the event are Capt. Conner's ch. f. Glidelia, J. J. Bevins's b. f. Emily F., R. V. Snedeker's ch. f. Giroflé, G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Queen's Own, P. Lorillard's ch. f. Diana, and A. B. Belmont's ch. f. Carita. It is very close racing between Glidelia and Giroflé, and those two will be first and second, as usual. The third race is a dash of a mile and a half, for a purse of $600. A winner this year of $2,000 collectively is to carry 10 pounds, all other winners to carry 5 pounds extra. The fourth is a selling race, for a purse of $400; one mile and a furlong; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500, and there are the usual allowances up to 20 pounds. The fifth race is to be a spin of three-quarters of a mile, for maiden 2-year olds. The purse is $500, with $100 to the second. Those not having been placed second for any sweepstakes are allowed 5 pounds. The entrance fee is only $10.

The third day is set for Thursday, Oct. 7, and the sport will be set in motion with a selling race of a mile and a furlong, for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500, with the usual allowances. This is to be followed by the Champagne Stakes, for two year olds, of $50 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; the winner of any sweepstakes of the value of $1,000 to carry 7 pounds extra; of two or more such stakes 10 pounds extra; three-quarters of a mile. There are 29 nominations, and a fine and fast lot they are, including among them Blazes, Sir Hugh, Topsy, Compensation, Bonnie Lizzie, Thora, Giencairne, Lady Rosebery, Barrett, and Spark. The third race is the Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 declaration, with $800 added, 2 miles and a quarter. Of the 18 nominations only two have been declared out, and therefore the race promises to be a grand one. Uncas was in well with 108 pounds, but having won a handicap since the publication of the weights, he will be obliged to take up 5 pounds in addition, but even then he has the best of both Monitor and Ferida. The fourth race is to be a dash of one mile for a purse of $500, with $100 to the second. Winners this year of $1,000 collectively are to carry 5 pounds extra; of $3,000, 7 pounds, and horses not having won a race this year are allowed 7 pounds, and there are additional allowances to maidens according to age, which ought to bring out a good field. The fifth race will be a dash of a mile and a furlong for maiden 3-year olds, those not having run second for any race of the value of $1,000 being allowed 5 pounds. The purse is $500, of which $100 goes to the second horse.

Saturday, Oct. 9, will be the fourth day of the meeting, the first race being a free handicap of a mile and three quarters, of $25 each, with $700 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes. The entries must be made by 6 P. M. on Thursday, Oct. 7, and the weights and declarations on the next day. The second race will be the mile heats for a purse of $600, of which $100 goes to the second horse. There are allowances of 3 pounds to horses not having won a race of $1,000 this year, while those not having won any race are allowed 12 pounds. The third race will be a dash of three quarters of a mile for a purse of $400, with special weights, the winner to be sold at auction, and there are the usual allowances. Then will follow the Welter Cup, value $100, with $250 added; members of the club to ride. The distance is three-quarters of a mile. The fifth race is to be a handicap steeple-chase, over the full course, for a purse of $600, of which $100 goes to the second horse.

Tuesday, Oct. 12, will be the fifth and last day of the meeting, and it will be a good day's sport. It is to be initiated with a dash of a mile, for a purse of $500. Winners of $1,000 this year are to carry 5 pounds extra, and there are allowances to maidens and others. To follow will be the second renewal of the Homebred Produce Stakes for 3-year olds, the produce of mares bred in 1877; $50 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the mares to be the exclusive property of the subscribers at the time of subscribing and foaling, and the produce to remain wholly their property until after the race, or pay forfeit. Those by untried stallions, or out of untried mares, are allowed 3 pounds; if both, 5 pounds; maidens at the time of starting allowed 5 pounds. There are 46 nominations, and the distance is three-quarters of a mile. The third race will be the grand contest of the meeting. It is the Jerome Park Cup, value $1,500, added to a subscription of $100 each, half forfeit, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; 3-year olds to carry 100 pounds; 4-year olds, 116 pounds; 5 years and upward, 121 pounds. There are penalties for winners, and in addition the winner of the champion stakes at Monmouth Park (Luke Blackburn) is to carry 5 pounds. The distance is three miles and the entries to the stake, which closed Sept. 1, are Monitor, Ferida, Irish King, Report, Ferncliffe, and Elias Lawrence. The fourth race will be a dash of a mile and three furlongs for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500, with allowances as usual. The meeting will close with a handicap steeple-chase over the full course. In addition to this, an extra programme has been arranged for Tuesday, Nov. 2, (election-day,) but the club reserves the right to annul the programme for that day, should the weather or track be unsuitable for racing. The price of admission to the quarter stretch and paddock has been reduced from $2 50 to $2.

ROBBING A FREIGHT CAR.

On the night of the 16th of September a freight car of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad was broken into by thieves between this City and Poughkeepsie. The car contained shawls, hosiery, and men's clothing, and the thieves, after divesting themselves of their old clothes, donned new suits, took all the goods they could carry, and started for this City, leaving their old clothes in the car. By means of a pass from the United States training-ship Minnesota issued to Francis Gyser, which was found in one of the pockets, Detective Cottrell, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested Gyser on Tuesday night at No. [illegible] Tenth-avenue. After his arrest Gyser made a full confession of his connection with the robbery, giving the names of his accomplices and the receiver of the stolen goods. On his confession Charles Hummel, the accomplice, and Andrew Mitchell, of No. 551 West Fortieth-street, the receiver, were arrested, and all three were arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court. Mitchell was held for trial in default of $2,500 bail, and Hummel and Gyser were taken to Poughkeepsie, where they will be tried for burglary. One of the stolen shawls was found in Mitchell's house, and Gyser stated that he and Hummel had sold 10 of them to Mitchell for $1 each, although they were worth $6.

DEFECTIVE LOTTERY INDICTMENTS.

There were seven lottery cases on the calendar of Part II. of the General Sessions Court yesterday. Charles Tunis and James H. Sturgis pleaded guilty to selling lottery policy slips. It being their first offense, Judge Cowing fined them each $25. In the case of John Bryan, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer made the same point as in the Zechoch case—that the indictment was faulty, in that it charged the defendant with selling to and for Anthony Comstock instead of to or for, as provided for in the statute. Judge Cowing said that if counsel's point in the Zechoch case held good, every other lottery indictment on file should be quashed, as all were drawn on the same form. By consent of Assistant District Attorney Lyon and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, the latter's motion to quash on the point above stated will be argued to-morrow.

CARELESS HANDLING OF A PISTOL.

A pistol was discharged yesterday in the hands of Mr. Joseph P. Bronner, clerk at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and Philip Schwarts, the court interpreter, barely escaped being hit. Mr. Bronner had completed the routine business of the morning, Justice Wandell had left the bench, and Mr. Bronner had occasion to open a drawer in which pistols taken from prisoners are kept. Picking up one of them, Mr. Bronner playfully aimed it at Schwarts, who was standing near him, and said: "Schwarts, I'll shoot yer." Mr. Schwarts stepped to a chair laughing and sat down. At that moment the pistol was discharged and the bullet lodged in the woodwork in the wall under one of the north windows behind the bench. Had Schwarts remained standing, the bullet would have entered his breast. Mr. Bronner was greatly shocked at the occurrence, and will never handle a pistol in jest again. Mr. Schwarts, who is a nervous man, was obliged to go home, as his nerves were completely unstrung.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF NURSES.

SIXTEEN TRAINED WOMEN RECEIVE THEIR DIPLOMAS.

"Sairy Gamp," said ex-Mayor Wickham yesterday afternoon, to the large audience of ladies and gentlemen gathered in the chapel of the Charity Hospital on Bellevue Island, "has had her day in our hospitals; and her place is to be taken henceforth by women who only obtain authority to take care of the sick after they have gone through a careful training to fit them for the serious duty." The occasion was the fourth annual Commencement of the Training School for Nurses at Charity Hospital. The room was handsomely decorated with evergreens, flags, appropriate mottoes, and bright Autumn flowers, arranged in vases and bouquets, and on stands in the broad window-sills, by the ladies of St. Elizabeth's Guild. On the platform were ex-Mayor Wickham, the "father of the school;" ex-Commissioner Isaac H. Bailey, Commissioners Cox and Brennan, Alderman Jacobus, and several others. In a front row of seats were the members of the graduating class, neatly arrayed in black dresses and wearing little lace caps, and accompanied by Mrs. Clute, supervising nurse. Behind the graduates sat about 30 members of the school still under training, and distinguished from the others by their white linen caps and white aprons. After music and prayer ex-Mayor Wickham told the story of the origin and progress of the school, and paid a tribute to the excellence of one of the nurses, whose ministrations, he had reason to believe, had been instrumental in saving the lives of two of his children. The prediction of one of the physicians who had opposed the admission of trained nurses to the hospital, that the "trouble would be when the women were graduated they would get tin signs painted and all be doctors," had not been fulfilled, but the nurses had found abundant occupation, liberal compensation, and had been encouraged to persevere in an excellent occupation.

After a piano solo by Miss Henrietta Markstein, a valedictory address, full of sense and couched in good language, was read by Fannie E. Perkins, one of the graduates. Mrs. Delano sang, and then ex-Commissioner Bailey presented duplicate prizes—nurses' sachels—the first of which was offered by Dr. Leo to Sarah M. Stickle and Ellen Southworth, who had passed the best examination. Caroline E. Pennoyer took the first prize—a fever thermometer—having kept her ward in the best condition, and Miss Kate B. Holden took the second prize—also a fever thermometer—for neatness and good order in the care of her ward. After Miss Ella Hersie had sung a solo, Commissioner Townsend Cox presented the diplomas. He alluded sadly to the absence of Mary Andrews, one of the graduating class, who has become totally blind in the performance of her duties, having contracted permanent ophthalmia in August last, which deprived her entirely of her sight without hope of recovery. He said it was his intention and that of a number of other persons to do something to soften the pathway of this young woman, who had sacrificed her sight in the care of others. Diplomas were awarded to Elsie T. Andrews, Mary Andrews, Julia Corday, Harriet L. Eno, Kate B. Holden, Elizabeth Hankerson, Calista Jordan, Anna B. Mahal, Lucy Morgan, Annie E. Mulford, Caroline E. Pennoyer, Fannie E. Perkins, Mary Reyenthaler, Sarah M. Stickle, Cora Schoyer, and Ellen Southworth.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

FORMAL RECEPTION OF THE RIVERSIDE CHURCH INTO THE BAPTIST SISTERHOOD.

The Riverside Church, which has used as a temporary place of worship an old building in Eighty-sixth-street, near the Western Boulevard, was yesterday formally received into the sisterhood of Baptist churches of this City by an ecclesiastical council called for that purpose. Nearly all the churches were represented, and the Rev. Dr. Armitage acted as Moderator. Over the pulpit, inclosed in a frame of leaves, was the legend: "The little sister bids you welcome." Flowers and green branches adorned the pulpit and the tables at either side of it. The opening invocation was delivered by the Rev. Dr. McArthur. A history of the church, of which the following is the substance, was then read by the Rev. J. Stanford Holme, its Pastor. The missionary work which led to its formation was begun in 1866, when a Sunday-school and preaching service were instituted and supported by the Baptist City Mission. By 1876 the mission had grown to be self-sustaining, and in the Spring of 1879 a movement was made to form a church. As soon as 30 men and 3 women signified their intention to enter into the necessary covenant relationship that object was accomplished.

Having obtained letters of dismissal from the churches to which they belonged, the brethren adopted the name of the Riverside Baptist Church of New-York. The Rev. J. Stanford Holme was chosen Pastor, Brothers Richmond F. Taggart and Starr H. Ambler Deacons, and J. R. Rikstraw Clerk. Fifty-one persons constitute the present membership, and its Sunday-school numbers 180 children. It has been so fortunate as to receive from Mr. William A. Cauldwell and his sister, Caroline C. Bishop, widow of the late Dr. Bishop, a plot of land measuring 100 by 102 feet in Eighty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Upon this land will be erected, as soon as the necessary funds are raised, an edifice with a capacity for accommodating 300 persons and a Sunday-school. After reciting the foregoing facts, Mr. Holme submitted the Church's Articles of Faith and the letters of dismissal. The latter were scrutinized by a committee, after which a resolution recognizing the Riverside Church as a Baptist church was adopted. A brief address on the subject of City Missions was made by Dr. Armitage. Public recognition services were held in the evening. The Rev. J. B. Simmons delivered the opening prayer, the Rev. Halsey Moore read an appropriate selection from the Scriptures; the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. William R. Williams; the hand of fellowship was extended by the Rev. Dr. John Peddie; the prayer of recognition was delivered by the Rev. G. C. Norton, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur delivered the charge.

A MERCHANT ARRESTED.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES OF PARKER & HAYES, GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Judge Macomber, of the Supreme Court, about two weeks ago issued warrants of arrest against Charles T. Parker and Josiah D. Hayes, composing the firm of Parker & Hayes, grain merchants, at No. 18 Moore-street, for alleged irregularities, fixing the bail at $6,000, in a suit brought by Harper & Goadby. The Sheriff made a return yesterday that he had arrested Mr. Parker, that Mr. Hayes was out of the City, and believed to be in Detroit, where his principal business was. The complaint of Harper & Goadby alleged that on June 24 Mr. Parker applied to them for a loan of $20,000 upon warehouse receipts for certain flax-seed stored with the Franklin Stores. Mr. Parker represented it to be Calcutta flax-seed amounting to 14,978 bushels, and that it belonged to the firm; the loan was to run until Aug. 26, and he agreed to furnish additional collateral as margin if called upon. Harper & Goadby advanced the $20,000, but they subsequently learned that the statements of Mr. Parker were, it is alleged, untrue; that the flax-seed was not Calcutta flax-seed, but domestic, much inferior in quality and of much less value, and that it did not exceed in value $10,898 40. On Aug. 9 they made a demand on Parker & Hayes for additional security, which was not forthcoming, and they sold out the flax-seed on Aug. 21, realizing $12,[illegible] 14, leaving a balance due them of $8,000 [illegible], for which suit is brought.

Other irregularities are charged against Mr. Parker by the Merchants' National Bank, which has a claim against him for $10,000, obtained, it is alleged, on misrepresented warehouse receipts for flax-seed, and by the firm of E. Traube & Son. Bradstreet's advices from Detroit state that Mr. Hayes is completely tied up, the result of speculations in wheat, flour, and flax-seed, in which he lost heavily on all operations for some time past, and that his liabilities are about $200,000. He was formerly the proprietor of the Detroit Central Mills and manager of the "Blue Line." He became associated in business in New-York with Mr. Parker May 1, 1879, and the standing of the firm in the trade was excellent. Mr. Parker has been lodged in Ludlow-Street Jail, having been unable to furnish the bail required.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

G. P. A. Healy, the artist, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Israel Vogdes, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana, and Judge E. Bermudes, of North Carolina, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, of Kingston, N. Y., and Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell and Lieut.-Commander Nicoll Ludlow, United States Navy, are at the Gilsey House.

Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, and D. Chadwick, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Des Vaux, of Fiji; E. W. Herbert, Aide-de-camp, and the Hon. George Keen, Secretary to the Governor; the Hon. George M. Robeson, of New-Jersey, and Oliver Garrison, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton is at the Windsor Hotel.

Rear-Admiral C. S. Boggs, Medical Director H. C. Nelson, and Surgeon Edward Kershner, United States Navy, and ex-Gov. A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona, are at the Sturtevant House.

CAUSES OF TYPHOID FEVER

INVESTIGATING RECENT CASES IN THIS CITY.

BAD SEWERAGE AND GREASE-LINED SINK-PIPES FOUND TO CAUSE THE DISEASE—MALARIAL MALADIES IN HARLEM—RECENT WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

At this time of the year the number of cases of typhoid fever in this City always increases. This year is proving to be no exception to this rule. Every succeeding year, nevertheless, has brought a decreased number of cases, and this has been attributed by the Board of Health to the sanitary measures that have been so effectively enforced. It is only a few years ago, comparatively speaking, that there were a great many wells in this City. This source of water supply was found to be a very prolific cause of typhoid fever, and the wells have gradually but surely been filled up and fallen into disuse. They became contaminated by organic matter and polluted by the washings from cesspools and insecure drains. The Sanitary Inspectors followed up cases of typhoid fever to these wells, and one after another they were rapidly closed.

Besides the contaminated wells, it was found that defective sewers and faulty plumbing were causing outbreaks of typhoid fever. As sanitary measures became better understood, traps began to be widely employed to protect the inmates of houses from noxious gases generated in the sewers. The principle of the trap is generally understood by the public. It has been found difficult for these gases to pass through water, and if they do they are deprived of their poisonous characteristics. Many devices have been invented to prevent the traps being emptied either by suction, siphoning, or any other means. The Board of Health reached the conclusion long ago that ventilation of traps alone was a preventive of their being emptied unintentionally. The policy of the department, therefore, has been thoroughly to accomplish this much-to-be-desired end by extending the soil-pipe at full calibre to and through the roof of a house, and properly connect this pipe with every branch waste-pipe. The Sanitary Inspectors were instructed to make inspections from house to house, and order the plumbing to be properly trapped and ventilated. This course has led to a very great diminution in the number of cases of typhoid fever in this City.

As any accumulation of organic matter in the cellar, or near a dwelling or tenement, has been found to be a cause of typhoid fever, Commissioner Janeway has given a standing order that the premises in each case reported shall be thoroughly disinfected. This has often been the means of limiting the number of cases wherever an outbreak has occurred. A few weeks ago Inspector Tracy investigated the causes of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the lower part of West-street, and discovered several facts of exceeding interest to the medical profession and the public. The sewerage in this part of West-street is through open troughs, or gutters, leading along the sides of the street. One case was that of a saloon-keeper, who had been a very healthy man until this attack of disease. He had been in the habit of sitting on the edge of the sidewalk near the gutter. He would tilt his chair against a lamp-post and read the newspaper there for several hours at a time. He was attacked with a chill. Fever and great prostration followed, and he died in about three weeks, after exhibiting all the symptoms of typhoid fever. A short distance further down this street there was an outbreak of typhoid fever under very similar circumstances. One after another was prostrated, until four persons became victims of that disease. On careful investigation it was found that the waste-pipes leading from the sinks in all of these cases had become heavily coated with grease. This grease accumulated in considerable quantities. This decayed and sent forth a foul, noxious odor that pervaded the houses. As the gutters, which at first were thought to have been a factor in inducing these cases of typhoid fever, were found to be quite cleanly, it was believed that these cases were induced by the foul emanations from the grease-lined waste-pipes. Other cases were investigated with similar conditions, and it has seemed clear that the decaying grease adhering to waste-pipes from kitchen sinks, especially those of saloons and boarding-houses, may be a cause of an outbreak of typhoid fever. The remedy for this condition of things is exceedingly simple. If a strong solution of caustic potash or soda be made with hot water, and this be poured down the foul waste-pipe, it can be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulations of grease. This, to be effective in preventing disease, should be done several times every year, or as often as any foul odors are noticed escaping from the sink-hole.

On Friday a serious outbreak of typhoid fever was reported in the tall crowded tenement at No. 313 Avenue C. The first case was noticed about the 1st of the month. The disease spread rapidly through the family until five out of the six persons comprising it were prostrated. The family lived on the first floor of the tenement. They slept in two adjoining rooms, huddled together more like animals than human beings. The first patient attacked was convalescent when the outbreak was reported to the Board of Health. Dr. Parcell, who visited the house, ordered that the four sickest patients be forthwith removed to the fever hospital on Blackwell's Island. Sanitary Superintendent Day ordered Sanitary Inspector Wilder to investigate the case, and he has returned a full report of the circumstances, which present many points of especial interest. The report stated that the exact cause of this outbreak of typhoid fever was rather obscure, that is, although there was sufficient reason for the attack in the general surroundings, yet there was no particular cause that could be pointed out as directly the element of disease. The cellar was used by a butcher who had a shop on the ground floor. The waste pipe from the ice-box was led through the floor, and the water dripped into a barrel. It was stated that this barrel was emptied daily, and that every effort was made to keep the cellar clean and sweet. The floor of the cellar was found to be dry and the walls had been lime-washed recently. In the yard was found a possible cause of the recent outbreak. The water used in this house is all drawn from a hydrant in the yard. As a person stands at this hydrant to draw the water a sickening, overpowering odor is perceived, evidently arising from the cesspool and vault, which is almost directly beneath the hydrant sink. Between the vault and the cesspool is a gate so constructed that the fluid contents of the vault can run off through the cesspool, and thence on into the street sewer. Avenue C is unusually well sewered, and can easily carry away all the refuse and sewage that can pour into it from the tall tenements on its line. There is always a deposit of organic matter in the bottom of the cesspool, and if this is suffered to remain there and decay it must pollute the water drawn from the hydrant to some extent. A thorough and frequent use of disinfectants, and the careful cleansing of this vault and cesspool probably will remove this cause of typhoid fever. Two of the members of this family were employed in a collar factory in East Fourteenth-street. The employes in that factory number over 100, and these two cases of sickness have been the only ones among them. The factory has water-closets on each of the seven floors, and they are well flushed by water pumped into a tank over each by the steam force-pump in the basement. The family in which this outbreak occurred moved from one of the very worst tenement districts on the west side of this City. It was, therefore, considered possible that the foundation for the present outbreak of typhoid fever may have been laid at their previous abode. This view was strengthened by the fact that the only cases of fever were in this one family, and some of the inmates of that tenement-house had lived there for over 20 years, during which the health of the tenants has been good. It was deemed wise, nevertheless, to remove the sick persons to the hospital and employ thorough disinfection, and it is believed that prompt action of this kind has put an end to any further spread of the disease.

In most of the upper districts of the City the cases of typhoid fever this Fall have presented a decidedly malarial character. This has been attributed to the opening of the ground, both for building purposes and in repaving the streets. In One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street the contract for tearing up the wooden pavement and replacing it with stone was given out last year. The contractor did not receive orders to proceed with the work until a week ago on Monday. The stone had been laid along the sidewalks, but there the work came to a stand. The wooden pavement had become sodden with water and was broken and depressed at frequent intervals, making driving through portions of that street very dangerous. As soon as the contractor received orders to proceed with his work he gave permission to everybody who desired to do so, to carry away as much of the old wooden pavement as was wished. Boys, armed with axes and picks, flocked to this street and began chopping and turning up the old pavement wherever they pleased. Sometimes as many as 20 licensed vendors' wagons could be counted in that street between Third and Fourth avenues. The licensed vendors purchased the rotten, foul-smelling wood torn up from the ground by the boys, and carried it away to be dried and used for fire-wood. Some of the boys made as much as $3 a day by the sale of this wood. They left the worst portion of the rotten wood lying in the street, and this gave off a miasma and steamed up toward nightfall like a fog. Complaints began to be made by the residents of the street that their families were being prostrated with malarial fevers, and the number of cases of that kind of sickness became so great that Sanitary Superintendent Day was obliged to interfere and stop this desultory tearing up of this old pavement. Dr. Wilder called upon Deputy Commissioner Hamlin, of the Department of Public Works, and explained to him the effect of this method of removing the old pavement. The Deputy Commissioner stated that he would attend to the matter, but the mischief had been done. He said that it was customary for contractors to permit any person who desired the old wood to remove it, but they simply followed close upon the pavers, and only such sections were torn up as could be repaved immediately. Thus the spread of malarial poison would be reduced to a minimum. The laying of the stone is now to be proceeded with vigorously, and it is believed that this will stop the further spread of malarial disease along this street.

A young man in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, contracted by sitting on a piazza evenings, exposed to the noxious gases arising from a large vault near by. This vault is almost directly beneath the windows of the Unitarian Church, and it was feared that extensive disease might be consequent upon permitting its continuation. Sanitary Inspector Comfort ordered this vault, which had not been emptied for two years, to be filled up forthwith. This order was made two months ago, but the property being in the hands of Trustees of an estate, they have not moved in the matter yet, and the danger still remains there. If the Trustees do not act very soon the Board of Health will be obliged to have the work performed.

The dumping ground on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, has recently been a great source of complaint on the part of persons living in that neighborhood. This is situated in Sanitary Inspector Comfort's district. He stated to a TIMES reporter that the Department of Police were accorded permission to dump at this spot by the Board of Health on the express condition that all the garbage should be carefully separated from the ashes and destroyed by being burned. The Dump Inspector failed to comply with this condition after a short time. Continued immunity rendered the employes more and more careless in regard to the destruction of the garbage deposited there. Dr. Joseph O. Farrington reported that he had under his professional care no less than eight persons suffering from malarial and typhoid fever who attributed their illness to the sickening odors coming from the heaps of garbage left to decay and rot under a Summer sun at this dump. Dr. John Shrady reported that he had three patients suffering from malarial disease due to the condition of that dumping ground. Inspector Comfort accordingly reported the facts to the Board of Health, and they revoked the permit. The Dump Inspector was ordered by Capt. Williams to rake out the garbage, burn it, and cover the entire lot with a foot of cellar dirt. This was accordingly done. This has been a great improvement, and with the advent of cooler weather the nuisance has been abated to a great extent.

The Sanitary Inspectors are engaged in their annual house to house inspection in their several districts. This is to be completed so that the necessary improvements and repairs which they may feel called upon to recommend may be completed before the advent of cold weather. The general sanitary condition of this City is pronounced excellent, improved even over that of last year at this time. The Tenement-house law has been actively enforced by the Board of Health, and the condition of those who are obliged to live in this class of buildings has been perceptibly improved by the better sanitary surroundings that have been provided for them. This is shown by the decreased mortality among the tenement population, especially among the children under 5 years of age. Improved ventilation and increased facilities for light and water supply have already begun to bear fruit. The abolition of dark rooms has been one of the most important reforms of this year. The attention of the medical profession in this country and in Europe has been especially directed to the prevention of disease by improving the sanitary and hygienic surroundings. This, together with the proposed measures for isolating patients suffering from contagious disease, and the proper sanitary supervision of the large number of children attending the public schools, it is believed will make the record of disease in this City for the coming year very much less than that for the year that has passed.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Sail-maker Robert L. Tatem has been ordered to the receiving-ship St. Louis at League Island, Pennsylvania. Passed Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Sail-maker John S. Franklin has been detached from the St. Louis and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. William R. Brown and First Lieut. William P. Biddle, of the Marine Corps, have been ordered to report to Capt. James Forney, as members of the Board of Survey, which meets in Philadelphia to-day.

The case of Naval Cadet Whitfield against Secretary Thompson was reached in the Supreme Court of the District to-day, but no counsel being present, it was continued until next term. This suit, which is for a mandamus, involves the right of a Cadet of the Annapolis Naval Academy to retain the rank in his class which he took on his first examination. Whitfield, upon being examined a second time, upon his return from the customary graduating cruise, ranked several places lower than when he was examined the first time, and he sought to have himself reinstated in his former place. His failure to prosecute his case after Secretary Thompson filed his answer, is considered as a virtual abandonment of it, and a settlement of the question against all Midshipmen who are not so fortunate on the second as on the first examination. Naval officers of all grades are interested in this question, as if Whitfield should be successful, it would in his case alone displace a large number of young officers, while the principle, if once conceded, would affect all graduates, however long from the Academy.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 30.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa sailed this forenoon from the Navy-yard for Washington and intermediate stations.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

STARKVILLE, Miss., Sept. 30.—Calvin Bell was accidentally caught in the machinery of a saw-mill to-day and was instantly killed.

CANTON, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The engine Gardner Coldby, drawing a heavy freight train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, exploded about 3 o'clock this afternoon within the village limits. No one was hurt but the fireman, who was slightly scratched. Heavy pieces of iron were thrown 100 rods, and the fields are strewn with pieces of the wreck. Had the explosion not occurred in a deep cut the houses in the vicinity would have suffered seriously. The engineer states that he had only 130 pounds of steam at the time of the explosion, and did have 140 pounds at other times during the day. The force of the steam all seemed to go forward, the engineer and fireman thus escaping without serious injury.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30.—William Howlette, about 17 years old, was instantly killed this morning at the Tredegar Iron Works. He was engaged in piling the machinery, when he was caught in the belting. His head was crushed and both arms were broken.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 30.—Job Chadwick, son of a wealthy farmer at Crosswick, yesterday, while attempting to stanchion a ferocious bull, was gored so that he died to-day.

THE UNEASY FALL RIVER SPINNERS.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 30.—The weavers of the Barnard Mill struck this noon in consequence of a change in the class of goods by which they claim they are not paid as high wages as by regular goods. The agent says he is paying the same rates as for the old work. The strike is in no way connected with the proposed reduction, but is confined to this mill, and probably will be of short duration.

There is little news in regard to the strike, all awaiting the action of the spinners' meeting on Saturday. The manufacturers are preparing a table showing the prices paid a year ago, the prices paid during the period when the 15 per cent. advance in wages was in operation, and also for the last few months, when the extra 10 per cent. advance has been in operation. They claim that these figures will show an advance in a majority of the cases of considerably more than 25 per cent. over the wages paid a year ago. The feeling is growing that the spinners will not vote to strike, but this can only be determined by vote on Saturday evening.

OCEAN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 30.—The Ocean County Democratic Convention was held to-day at Toms River. Rufus Blodgett, of Manchester, was nominated for Senator; Clifford Horner, of New-Egypt, for Assembly; William Errickson, County Clerk, and Augustus Irons, Surrogate.

ST. LOUIS CITY NOMINATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—The Republican City Convention this afternoon nominated the following ticket: Sheriff—Isaac M. Mason; Circuit Judge—George D. Johnson; Circuit Attorney—J. R. Harris; Assistant Circuit Attorney—Cornelius McBride; Coroner—Dr. John N. Frank.

FUNERAL OF GEN. ALBRIGHT.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Sept. 30.—The funeral of Gen. Albright, which took place at Mauch Chunk Cemetery this afternoon, was attended by over 2,000 persons.

A SILLY CAMPAIGN LIE.

To the foolish falsehood that he had determined to leave the Republican Party because dissatisfied with its course, Senator Jones, of Nevada, has made the following prompt and emphatic denial:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29, 1880.

The report in the *World* is a stupid invention of the enemy, without shadow of foundation or fact. In my judgment the best interests of the whole country will be promoted by the continuance of the Republican Party in power and imperiled by the success of the Democracy. I never was a more ardent believer in Republican principles and supporter of Republican candidates than now. Democratic promises are no better and Democratic history is no more savory than heretofore. I see manifold reasons why former supporters of the Democratic Party should now become Republicans, but absolutely no reason why former supporters of the Republican Party should now become Democrats. I trust and believe that the patriotic citizens of Nevada will bear the Republican standard to victory in November. JOHN P. JONES.

To PHIL. A. DOYLE, Chairman Republican Central Committee, Virginia City.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Wessel Scharff, a member of one of the first families of Newark, was arraigned yesterday morning, in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, to plead to an indictment for misdemeanor. Scharff's sister, Mrs. James A. C. Van Bussum, died a few years ago and left an estate worth $50,000, which she had inherited from her first husband. She bequeathed $10,000 to her husband, and the remainder to her Executors in trust, with instructions to pay the interest to her husband and $10,000 to her son when he became of age. After her second husband's death her son was to become possessed of the entire estate. She named as her Executors Wessel Scharff, his brother, and her husband. Scharff's brother went to New-Orleans and died there, and Mr. Van Bussum removed to Chicago. Neither of them had qualified, so that Wessel Scharff became the sole Executor. It is alleged that he has embezzled or wasted $30,000 of the estate, and the indictment is found under a law of 1878, before which time an Executor could not be indicted for an offense of the character alleged. The accused pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in $3,000. The complaint against him was made by Mr. Van Bussum.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE MONEY

PRESIDENT MURPHY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

EXPLAINING THE PURCHASE OF PROPERTY AT THE NEW-YORK TERMINUS—A STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In the investigation made by the Grand Jury of New-York County last week into the affairs and management of the Brooklyn bridge, one of the principal branches of the subject taken up was the purchase of property in Chatham and North William streets, at the New-York terminus of the bridge. The Hon. Henry C. Murphy, President of the Board of Trustees, was examined at length, and made a full statement, as follows:

"The lots No. 17 Chatham-street and No. 18 North William-street were bought from Anna Ottendorfer. The front on Chatham-street is 31 feet 1 inch or 30 feet 10 inches. I have two figures here, one in red and one in black ink. They are diagonal lots. On North William-street I have 24 feet 11½ inches, one survey, and the other 25 feet. The Ottendorfer property runs through from Chatham to William-street. On the north side is given 148 feet 7 inches, one measurement, and 145 feet 4 inches by another. One hundred thousand dollars was paid for them. The property was purchased by the bridge Trustees through myself and Mr. Prentice, on the part of the Trustees, in the first instance, and negotiation with Mr. Andrew H. Green, on behalf of Mrs. Ottendorfer. He was acting for her. I don't know what kind of buildings were on the property at the time. There was a large building, four or five stories high. All the property purchased by the bridge Trustees was purchased through the officers of the board, under the direction of the Executive Committee, or, rather, negotiated for. Our course of proceeding was this: We selected a gentleman of experience, as we supposed, and knowledge of real estate, to appraise the property for us. In this case the property was so appraised or valued. We wished merely to inform ourselves of the value. I did not know anything about the value of it, except generally. The persons who were called in to aid us were William R. Foster, of No. 25 Canal-street, a member of the Produce Exchange, and Mr. Lawrence, a real estate agent or dealer. They valued this property. Mr. Foster valued it, I think, at $81,500. We began negotiations with Mrs. Ottendorfer through Mr. Green, her agent, they asking I don't know how much. We could not, however, get any other proposal than the $100,000, and that was submitted to the Board of Trustees for their determination whether we should or should not pay that sum. They authorized us to make the purchase at that price, and we did so. I went there and saw the premises. I was not acquainted with the value of property in the vicinity. I cannot tell you whether the Commissioners assessed the value of that property at $70,000. Its actual value was estimated at about $85,000. I did not know that the City sold at auction a lot on Chatham-street, nearly opposite, 25 by 100 feet, on which was a well furnished four-story marble dwelling-house or hotel, for less than $30,000. I do not know anything about the value of the property. The adjoining lot to this—that is, the lot No. 19 Chatham-street of the same width, and No. 15 North William-street, alongside this property, the same width, but not the same length—was appraised at $65,000. Mr. Foster appraised it at that. The piece that was taken from Mrs. Ottendorfer was valued at $87,500. I understood that the property of Mrs. Ottendorfer was not as large a lot. The owner, Mr. William Simpson, I think, wanted a much larger price, about $150,000. We could not, therefore, come to any agreement. The only alternative left was to apply to the court to have it taken under the law. We did so apply on the 8th of June last to the Supreme Court, sitting in this City, and Judge Donohue appointed as Commissioners to condemn the land William J. Osborne, Bernard Smyth, and John A. Grover. Testimony was taken before them in regard to the value of this property on the part of the bridge, we introducing, on our part, the appraisement made by our appraisers and such other testimony as we could get on the subject, and they introducing their testimony. The result of it was that these Commissioners gave Mr. Simpson for this property $115,000. That was $50,000 more than we had valued it at. There was no remedy; we had to pay it, and did pay it. Now, Mr. Chairman, allow me to reply to the question, How do I account for the difference between $65,000 and $100,000? When these three Commissioners allowed $50,000 more for these lots, as a matter of opinion, we thought—and it turns out that we were correct—that the amount that was asked for by Mrs. Ottendorfer was not unreasonable. There was a printing-office, I may add. Benjamin Wood claimed to have a lease, and he was allowed $1 for his lease. There was paid $115,000 to Simpson and $1 to Wood. We take the land for this bridge precisely as land is taken for railroad purposes. We have at first to attempt to agree with the owners, and, not being able to agree, we call upon the court to appoint Commissioners. I am ready to answer any questions. The next two pieces of property that were taken were Nos. 21 to 25, which is one lot, although it has two numbers, and Nos. 22 to 27. These two properties belonged to John Simpson, Trustee. The lot Nos. 21 to 25 was appraised by our appraisers at $48,500. It runs through, of course, to William-street. The Nos. 25 to 27 lot, running through to No. 19 North William-street, was valued by them at $59,500, or $60,000 in all. They wanted, I think, something in the neighborhood of $170,000. We could not come to an agreement, and Commissioners were appointed. On the 10th of July, 1880, Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court, in this City, appointed the same Commissioners who were appointed in the other case—Mr. Osborne, Mr. Smyth, and Mr. John A. Grover, a lawyer in this City. Testimony was taken, and they awarded $150,000—$60,000 more than they appraised the property at. Why it is I cannot tell. It is a difference of opinion. They had testimony before them that this property was worth this amount. There was a great deal of testimony taken, and it occupied several days.

"All the land that is necessary for the purposes of the bridge," the witness continued, "has been taken, both on this side and in Brooklyn, and it is all paid for, except one piece in Brooklyn which we have purchased but have not yet obtained a deed of, although we have possession. This is $5,000. We have, furthermore, entered into contracts for everything that is contractable for the completion of the bridge itself, the superstructure—the stone, the piles, iron, and steel ropes—everything, I may say, that is capable of being contracted for. The lumber for the bridge—the yellow pine and the oak—has all been contracted for with responsible persons, so that we know exactly what that portion of the work is going to cost. What remains to be done is in labor, finishing the viaducts, the stone-work, the roadway of iron and steel, and laying the tracks. We expect to have cars go over by stationary power. Everything has been calculated, at my request, within the last week by our engineer, so that I might know about what it is going to cost. I have a full and complete statement. We can calculate exactly what it will cost. The amount that was placed at our disposal by the Legislature, at its last session, is $3,850,000. We have spent the difference between $1,850,000 and $3,850,000. We have, in the course of the construction of this work, taken a good deal of land where we have been compelled to take lots, leaving us gores of land. We have realized from $50,000 to $100,000 in that way, and from machinery disposed of, so that I calculate we are going to get through all and have a handsome surplus left. Not one cent was paid to Benjamin Wood by the Commissioners for surrendering his lease. We confined ourselves to the requirements of the law. He had nothing, as I understand it, but the permission to remain there. I do not know but he made a claim before the Commissioners, but he got only $1. We were without means from the City of New-York for about 12 or 13 months, and work was suspended. I do not know what was the cost to the bridge company of that stoppage. You gentlemen can judge as well as I can. Brick at that time could be had for $4 50 a thousand, and we had to pay last Summer, I think, as high as $9 50. I give that as one item. Labor has advanced, I think 10 to 15 per cent. The contracts for labor were always made by advertisement, and by fair and honest competition. The estimate in detail which I have had made is within $700,000."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rear of William S. Morris's new store and factory at the corner of Bloomfield-avenue and the Old road, Montclair, N. J. It started in a frame tenement-house adjoining the factory, and the flames spread with so much rapidity that several buildings were soon enveloped. The factory, store, and tenement-house were soon destroyed, and two frame dwellings belonging to Ezekiel Jacobus quickly followed. A barn next succumbed to the flames, and it looked at one time as if the whole block of buildings would be destroyed, but the firemen succeeded in staying the progress of the flames. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

A large fire at Schuylerville, N. Y., began in Oliver Brisbin's dry goods store at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The following business houses were burned: Oliver Brisbin & Co., E. Washburne, dry goods; J. Horia Brook, hardware; Seth Lawrence, drugs, and the Western Union Telegraph office; Joseph T. Smith, jeweler; Miles Root, furniture; Seward Winney, meat market, and the Schuylerville *Standard* printing-office. The total loss is estimated at $60,000.

The cotton in the hold of the British steamer Enchantress, loading at Galveston for Bremen, was discovered on fire last evening and speedily extinguished. The damage was slight.

A fire in Oglesby & Moore's paper mill at Middletown, Ohio, yesterday morning, caused damage to the amount of $10,000; fully insured.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 30.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	[illegible]	North White	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Belvidere	[illegible]	Moody	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
Bulwer	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Silver King	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Utah	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Goodshaw	[illegible]
Hale and Norcross	[illegible]	[illegible] Consolidated	[illegible]
Hammond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

REDEMPTION OF THE SOUTH.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW. A Novel. By ALBION W. TOURGEE, LL. D., late Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, author of "A Fool's Errand," "Figs and Thistles," "The Code, with Notes," &c. New-York: FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT.

Judge Tourgee's new novel, "Bricks Without Straw," like that which brought his name into such sudden prominence in American literature, deals with the great question of bringing the two sections of the country, so long sundered by a wide difference of political sentiment and of local institutions, into harmony. Merely as a story, it is well constructed and entertaining, and dealing more with the social and less with the political phases of the problem, it is calculated perhaps to awaken a still wider interest. But the story is really subordinate to the main purpose, which is rather to throw light on the difficulties of the problem and to afford a clearer view of its elements than to suggest a practical solution. The characters are few and simple, and yet strong and clearly drawn. A New-England girl, whose brother was a Federal soldier, but who died afterward of consumption in Virginia, becomes one of those voluntary teachers of a colored school, who carry the ideas and convictions of Northern society into the uncongenial climate of the South, and become the objects of scorn and undeserved contumely for a mission which they regard as one of highest duty to a race in need of instruction and sympathetic encouragement. An energetic and ambitious but illiterate negro is at the head of the thriving settlement of freedmen at Red Wing, where the school is located. His energy is displayed for the benefit of himself and his family, and his ambition is wholly for his race and altogether laudable. His most intimate associate is a deformed preacher, with a slight admixture of African blood, born in slavery and filled with that instinctive insight and deep yearning so characteristic of many of the natural leaders of the simple race. Not far away live the Le Moynes, one of those proud families that grieved over the evils of slavery but were saturated with the prejudices produced by it, and who resented as fiercely as the less enlightened and refined the events which were the only remedy for a condition which they deplored but considered irremediable. The son had been a Union man in feeling and sentiment, but had "gone with his State" and served in the Confederate Army. He was disposed to make the best of the results, and while subject to inherited pride and prejudice, had no sympathy with the brutality through which these found their common expression about him. The incidents of the story exhibit the conflict engendered by the colored school and the efforts of the freedmen to exercise their rights in a community where they were in the majority, but the white people were determined to rule. The well-known methods of violence and fraud produced the familiar result of negro submission and white domination. The stages of this process are vividly portrayed, and the results of cruelty, blind prejudice, and abominable injustice are set forth, while through the scenes run the bright threads of romance that bring Mollie Ainslie, the Yankee school-teacher, and Hesden Le Moyne, the proud, high-minded Southerner, together as man and wife, love bringing about his conversion in social as well as political ideas as a condition of fullness of sympathy and consequent acceptance.

But the lesson is more than the story. Its burden, like that of "A Fool's Errand," is that our sectional troubles and difficulties come mainly from misunderstanding, which in its turn springs from a radical difference between the ideas and feelings of the people of the two sections, which difference again is the result of a complete diversity in history and institutions. The effects of causes so far-reaching cannot be obliterated by legislation or administration from without, nor be got rid of by any means in a day or a year. Whether, as the author implies in the reflections of his closing chapters, slavery died out in the North and took root and flourished in the South on account of the difference in the spirit and methods of local administration, or whether this took place from other causes and begot the diversity which at length became so wide, there is no doubt that the difference of institutions so wrought and molded the character of the people that they became incapable of understanding each other. Before the war, and since, this has been so much the case that people of the same blood, citizens of the same country, subjects of the same Government, have been engaged in a continual political warfare, when at bottom their interests were the same and their welfare bound up in a common destiny. They understood the character of their own Government differently; they bestowed their allegiance and their loyalty on different objects, they misinterpreted each other's ideas, feelings, and motives, and came to detest each other as the result of an utter and hopeless incompatibility of temperament, each section believing itself in the right and throwing all the blame on the other. As a result of slavery and of influences springing from it which had been operating for generations, the Southern people could not regard the negroes as men entitled to the rights of citizenship. The idea was foreign to all their modes of thought and repugnant to what had become the very instincts of their nature. It could not enter into their comprehension that Northern people of intelligence believed the negro to be fit to exercise the rights of political manhood or could be made so, and hence they regarded their enfranchisement as a scheme of vengeance, a method of humiliating them by placing their former slaves in dominion over them. While these were held there by the strong hand of the national Government, the superior race had to submit, though with deep cursing and bitter resentment. The moment that hand was removed they considered any means justifiable, whatever it might involve of violence, cruelty, meanness, and fraud, which should bring the negro race into political subjection and enable the native whites to rule in their States. Until that process was finished there might be whipping, killing, burning, and outrage, and the "noblest and best" of the Southern chivalry and gentry would give it countenance for the sake of the result. One effect of Judge Tourgee's stories is to impress on the mind the undeniable, if not the altogether undenied, fact that the "redemption" of the South from "radical rule" was effected by the barbarous policy of intimidation, and is maintained by that of systematic fraud.

The tale of barbarism in legislation, in the administration of laws, in the violation of all law, human and divine, in the treatment of men, women, and children of the humble and helpless race, and in the intolerant proscription of white men of more enlightenment and higher convictions than themselves, by a people in many respects highly civilized, is a sad and significant chapter in history. But there is the constant plea that they know not what they did. They could not understand or believe in the doctrine of equal rights, or regard any one as other than a fool or villain who did, and made an effort to give it effect. Hence their treatment of Northern men who tried to help the negro to maintain his rights and to prepare him for their exercise. Hence their feeling toward the national Government and the policy it pursued. On the other hand, Northern people could not comprehend their prejudices, their fears, their intense antipathy to the negro as a citizen while they professed and often showed a kindly interest in him as a person. What was the natural outcome of their nature and their long training was condemned as sheer malignity and brutality. All this and more is vividly portrayed in Judge Tourgee's books. He does both sections a service by showing them to each other, by trying to make each see itself as the other sees it, and also to see the other as that other sees itself. He strives to bring about a mutual acquaintance and understanding, and thereby contributes not a little toward the solution of the great problem with which he deals under the attractive guise of romantic fiction.

But, after all, how is the problem to be solved? The mutual understanding cannot, in the nature of things, be complete during the time of the living generation. If it could, it would not change nature or the effects of training in the people of either section. Evidently the process must be slow, but time and all the influences of modern civilization are in its favor. The great barrier is down. The foundations of the old system of Southern society are broken up. The spirit of the North and the ideas of the North, which are the life of free institutions, will make their way gradually in spite of prejudices and resistance. Material needs and self-interest will open the way. And there are minds among the younger Southerners not altogether impervious to the logic of experience or incapable [illegible] the injustice that has been perpetrated upon the freedmen. The doctrine of human rights and of political equality is not so abstruse but even the Southern intellect may gradually grasp it, and find it as good for one race as another, for one section of the country as the other. The author of "Bricks Without Straw" appears to think that the great remedial agency is education, and that it must somehow be applied by the national Government. He finds the radical difference between the Northern and Southern polity in the system of township administration, in local self-government, and the civic training that comes from it, which has characterized the former section since the settlement of the New-England colonies, and which is wanting in the latter. A necessary condition of this system is popular education. Hence he reasons, or rather makes Hesden Le Moyne reason, that popular education, promoted by the general Government, will induce local self-government in the New-England sense, and do much for the political regeneration of the South. Perhaps such an agency would accelerate the change which is inevitable and irresistible, but what the Government can do to promote it is, after all, much less than will be done by the resistless influence of a constant and growing interchange of knowledge and of feeling among the people, and of the awakening in the South of a sentiment of more enlightened self-interest. The pride and prejudice of slavery days may be cherished desperately by the passing generation, but they cannot bequeath it in all its intensity to those who were not completely inoculated with the virus while slavery existed. Col. Comfort Lerocque and Mr. Hesden Le Moyne represent regenerating influences coming from the North and springing up in the South, which are destined to work together with ever-expanding effect. Slavery being dead, its progeny of evil, which can derive nourishment from nothing else, must gradually perish too. No political changes, no enactments or adjudications can stay the course of events or block the resistless tendencies of the time. What is done is done, and it cannot be undone. What is to do will be done, and the desperate clinging to the past of the old race of Southern people will not stop the wheels of progress. The people of the two sections need to know each other better, to understand their differences more fully, but they are learning as they never learned before. There is an interchange of sentiment going on, a mingling of the people in spite of all obstacles, and an awakening of ideas such as was impossible in former times. And such books as those of Judge Tourgee are calculated to help on the solution of the problem the difficulties of which they set forth so vividly, and they ought to be widely read and inwardly digested in both sections of the country.

RECENT POETRY.

ULTIMA THULE. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Boston: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 16mo, pp. 61.

THE IRON GATE AND OTHER POEMS. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Boston: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 12mo, pp. 82.

NEW AND OLD; A VOLUME OF VERSE. By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 12mo, pp. 248.

Volumes of verse from Longfellow and Holmes will always be gratefully received by the generation which has followed in their wake and grown familiar with their songs. It cannot be expected that poets who are in the "sere and yellow leaf" of age will do more than play variations upon old tunes. The greater achievements are already made; it is enough, however, if they write occasional verses and do not fall below their own standard. It can be said that neither Mr. Longfellow nor Dr. Holmes have fallen below their previous efforts. Mr. Longfellow has the rare faculty of writing mellow verse, only slightly lifted above prose, in which sentiment is always expressed warmly within due limits. It is pleasurable poetry, not startling, hardly original, but always tender, delicate, fresh, appealing to one's feelings, and never disappointing them. The new volume is chiefly of this sort, and contains a number of poems which, if they add nothing to Mr. Longfellow's reputation, are still delightful verses, and have the rhythm and quiet beauty which we always look for in what he writes. The best poems in this slender volume are "The Chamber Over the Gate" and "The Sifting of Peter." They have all the melody of the pieces, half-ballad and half-moralizing, which, years ago, laid the basis of Mr. Longfellow's reputation. The three sonnets entitled "My Cathedral," "The Burial of the Poet—Richard H. Dana," and "Night," are exquisitely beautiful, and fully equal to any which have preceded them from the same hand. But all of these pieces are too well known to need quotation. Dr. Holmes lives in heroic, as Mr. Longfellow lives in sentimental, verse. The most conspicuous poem in his volume is "The Iron Gate," which was read by the author at the breakfast given in his honor by the publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* last December. It has all the humorous elements of Dr. Holmes's poetry, blended with the serious elements which mellow and deepen one's feeling. Its melody is pathetic. It is tender with the emotion of the singer. It will rank with "The Chambered Nautilus," as one of the best poems he has written. The remainder of the volume is made up of the verses contributed to academic and other festive occasions for the last three or four years, and does not call for special notice. Perhaps "The Silent Melody" and "My Aviary" are more distinctly above the average merit than others, but all verse which is wrought for the occasion is apt to have the mark of being manufactured to order, and this is the difficulty of estimating the value of such poetry as "the Autocrat" has written. It is best when one can hear it read by the author on the occasion for which it is written. It is nearly always poetry to be read aloud. Its melody needs the fitting voice to kindle the imagination. It is the poetry of the drawing-room rather than the poetry of the closet. Dr. Holmes has a choice reputation, but it is based upon no serious efforts, no extended poems. It hardly goes beyond a dozen lyrics, but the dozen lyrics are among the best things yet written by an American poet. "The Autocrat" belongs to the school of Campbell and Burns, not to that of Keats or Shelley or Wordsworth. He might have written Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," but Shelley's "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty" is immensely beyond him. It may almost be said that his prose is better than his poetry. It has the "sweetness and light" which go to make a delightful style, and has some of the elements of immortality in it. But Dr. Holmes has never given himself seriously enough to poetry to build up an enduring reputation as a poet.

Mr. Symonds is not a new poetical writer, though he is new to American readers. There are certain able writers upon æsthetic subjects who are said to have "the accomplishment of verse." They have great versatility in literary production, and do many things surpassingly well. Mr. Symonds belongs to this class. He is a man of wide and rich culture, a Greek in English dress, an Italian of Dante's time, but born late into the world. His "Studies of the Greek Poets" and his "Renaissance in Italy" are a fair index of the range and quality of his mind. He is an exemplar of Mr. Arnold's idea of culture in its best sense, of culture pure and simple, of culture apart from Christian ideas, of culture as the Greek writers understood it, or as the writers of the Renaissance interpreted it. His books are true to their idea, and are inspired by liberal studies, but they are essentially non-creative and critical. In the narrower range of æsthetics he is entirely at home, and his pages give abundant evidence of appreciative feeling for literary and formal art and of a tolerably correct judgment. He is certainly an instructive and interpretative writer. But this critical tendency is seldom or never accompanied with genuine poetical gifts or with any sort of creative ability. The qualities which make his writings on art and literature valuable are precisely those which unfit him to excel as a poet. They enable him to display "the accomplishment of verse," but deny him the inspiration of the poet. His verses are what a gifted man of culture can always produce; they are better than much which passes for poetry in English literature; but they are not poetry in the sense that what Shelley or Keats or Byron writes is poetry. There is just something—one can hardly tell what—wanting, and we say this with the more point because Mr. Symonds is so near being more than a poet of culture that it seems almost cruel to deny him to be a genuine poet. He belongs to the school of Arnold and Clough. Mr. Edmund W. Gosse is a poet within the same circle; in a certain sense Mr. John Payne is also included. All these writers are poets who pay more attention to the art of expression than to the content of their verse. They mark the poetry of the school of culture as distinguished from that of the school of reality. Mr. Arnold and Mr. Clough are indeed genuine poets. Their earnestness gets the better of their art; but Mr. Symonds and Mr. Gosse are apt to lose their motive in their art. The subject itself is as important in a work of art, literary or other, as its artistic form or expression, but in the new school to which Mr. Symonds belongs the artistic form is more than the subject. His verses are rather the accumulation of studies preparatory to larger achievement than the satisfactory production of work of a high order. His "Poems on Greek Themes" are of this character; the verses included under the general heading, "In Italy," are of the same order, and the "Lyrics of Life and Art" are essentially removed from the sphere of men's lives in which the great poets find their thrilling themes. In the versification of "The Love Tale of Odatis," in the shorter story of "Imelda Lambertazzi," in numerous "sonnets," and in many of the poems of the series "Among the Mountains" there is abundant evidence of Mr. Symonds's remarkable skill in versification. The rhymed blank verse in the two poems of Ione is perfect of its kind; the expression, not less than the conception, is imaginative and beautiful, not unlike the best descriptive passages in Arnold's "Light of Asia;" the rush of the story is felt in the rapid flow of the verse itself; it is full of glow and fire; but in both cases the stories are far removed from the sympathies of ordinary life, and the treatment is infinitely better than the theme. Mr. Symonds appears at his best in the sonnets. Here his mastery of all that belongs to poetic art is perfect, and few sonnets in the language are better than his in delicacy of treatment, in perfection of finish, in the drawing out of a single idea to a definite end. The following, entitled "An Old Gordian Knot," is not more remarkable for its exquisite finish than as a specimen of the agnostic spirit of the writer himself:

"Between those men of old who nothing knew,
But sang their song and cried the world is fair,
Or dreamed a dream of heaven to cheat despair,
Piling void temples 'neath the voiceless blue,
And those for whom, with revelation due,
Pure wisdom and the love of all things good
May yet be granted in the plenitude
Of ages still to come and eons new,
Stand we who, knowing, yet know nought; undone
Is all the fabric of that former dream;
Those songs we have unlearned, and, one by one,
Have tossed illusions down the shoreless stream,
Tearless and passionate we greet the sun,
And with cold eyes gaze on a garish gleam."

It is also a fair sample of the general quality of his poetry. It is delightful reading; the sonnets especially are freighted with the passionate spirit of men who doubt; two sonnets, entitled "Personality," are so strongly marked by the agnostic spirit of the hour that one of them must be quoted:

"I know not what I am. Oh, dreadful thought!
Nor know I what my fellow-creatures are:
Between me and the world without a bar
Impalpable of adamant is wrought.
Each self, from its own self concealed, is caught
Thus in a cage of sense, sequestered far
From comradeship, calling as calleth star
To star across blank intermediate nought.
His own self no man sees, and none hath seen
His brother's self. Nay, lovers, though they sigh
'There is no room for ought to come between
Our blended souls in this felicity,'
Starting from sleep, shall find a double screen
Built 'twixt two sundered selves—and both must die."

It is hard to deny Mr. Symonds to be a genuine poet after reading such sonnets as these. He is, indeed, at the head of what we may call the agnostic poets of the day, and one feels that he is capable of better things than he has yet achieved. His poems will be much sought for by people of culture, and by those who like to have their own unrest of mind reflected in melodious lines. No more finished verses than his have been written, and not even Arthur Clough, in his most doubtful moods, has put more sadness into the poetry of unbelief; but the strong and brave verse that thrills with inspiration and voices what is best in human thought is written by men who have less culture and more original force. The following bit from Heine shows Mr. Symonds's hand as a translator:

"There is a fir stands lonely
In the North on a bald hill brow;
It sleeps, and with folds of whiteness
Envelop it ice and snow.

"It sleeps and dreams of a palm tree,
Far off in the morning land,
Lonely and silent pining
On a cliff o'er the shimmering sand."

AN EMMA MINE DECISION.

JUDGE CHOATE OVERRULES PLEAS IN BAR OF PARK AND BAXTER.

Judge Choate, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down a decision yesterday in the suit of the Emma Silver Mining Company of London against the Emma Silver Mining Company of New-York, Trenor W. Park, and H. W. Baxter. The amount involved in the suit is estimated at about $4,000,000, and the case has been before the courts for over four years. The action was originally tried before Judge Wallace and a jury, and a verdict for the defendants was rendered on April 28, 1877. Subsequently the complainant began a suit in equity, reasserting charges of fraud on the part of the defendants in the organization and transfer of property to the London company. In the equity suit, which is the one now under consideration, the defendants, instead of answering, filed separate pleas in bar to the bill, claiming in effect that this action was estopped by judgments heretofore obtained arising on the same cause of action. Judge Choate says that the three pleas in bar of the defendants, Park and Baxter, and the plea of the defendant company may be considered together, and that they arise on the same question, viz., whether the judgment in the suit at law in this court in favor of the defendants, Park and Baxter, is a conclusive determination of the cause in action on which this bill proceeds, for the avoidance of the contract of sale and of the facts constituting that cause of action. The complainant shows very imperfect knowledge, the decision says, of those facts as alleged in the bill; indeed, he does not show any accurate knowledge or information of any of the several contracts as detailed in the bill. In this view it is unnecessary to consider the point raised by the complainant that this plea is too broad, on the ground that the part of the bill to which the plea is pleaded states a cause and justifies relief against Park and Baxter beyond the rescission of the contract and the relief consequent thereon; that it is, in fact, a bill against them also for the recovery of profits made by them while acting in a fiduciary relation to the complainant independently of a case for rescission. The pleas must be overruled for want of the necessary averment that at the time of the commencement and during the prosecution of this second action the complainant was cognizant of the facts alleged in the bill as avoiding the contract. The three pleas in bar of the defendants, Park and Baxter, the plea of the defendant company, and the joint plea in bar of all the defendants are overruled. The first plea in bar of the defendant Park is overruled, and the second and third pleas are entertained.

THE AFFAIRS OF S. GUTMANN & SONS.

A meeting of the creditors of Simeon Gutmann & Sons, manufacturers of shirts at No. 560 Broadway, was held yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Mr. E. H. Perkins, President of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, presiding. A statement of the affairs of the firm was read showing liabilities, $269,815 52; nominal assets, $211,585 41; actual assets, $163,259 66; preferred claims, $72,844 17; individual assets, actual value, $10,600. Mr. Kurzman, attorney for the Assignee, stated that all books and papers in his possession would be at the disposal of the committee of creditors. After considerable discussion a committee was appointed, composed of Frederick Lewis, Mr. Milliken, of Deering, Milliken & Co., and Mr. Street, of Leonard, Son & Co., to make a full investigation, and report to the creditors by circular the result of their labors. Mr. Simeon Gutmann, the head of the firm, died a few days ago. His life was insured, it is said, for $90,000, but it is claimed that the policies are in his wife's name, and cannot be brought in as an asset. It is also asserted that the contract the firm has with the House of Refuge is costing the estate $65 a day.

IKE LEVY'S ESCAPE.

Judge Gildersleeve began an investigation yesterday into the circumstances connected with the escape of "Ike" Levy, a convicted receiver of stolen goods from Court Officer Samuel W. Swayze. Judge Cowing took part in the investigation. Chief Clerk John Sparks related the circumstances connected with the commitment of Levy. He handed the commitment to Swayze, he said, with instructions that Levy should be taken to the Tombs at once, as the County had no security for his appearance in the event of an escape. Officer Swayze related his story of the escape, which did not vary from that already published. He knew, he said, that it was his duty to have taken Levy to the Tombs, but the latter's appeal to his sympathy got the better of his judgment, and he allowed the prisoner to visit his wife and family. The Judges have not yet announced what action will be taken in the matter.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, business was transacted as follows: No. 273—David Bollinger, appellant, vs. Edward Earl et al., respondents; argued by Abram Kling for appellant, William H. Ivins for respondents. No. 268—George Brush, appellant, vs. Joseph H. Barrett, respondent; argued by Myron H. Peck for appellant, I. N. Bangs for respondent. No. 271—Harley Hamlin, appellant, vs. Frank A. Sears et al., respondents; argued by E. A. Nash for appellant, Myron H. Peck for respondents. No. 265—Samuel Foote, appellant, vs. William Whitmore et al., respondents; argued by E. A. Nash for appellant, W. W. Niles for respondents. No. 226—Ralph E. Gowdy, respondent, vs. George W. Kidd, appellant; submitted. No. 227—John Burns et al., respondents, vs. George W. Kidd et al., appellants; submitted. No. 6—Greenleaf K. Sheridan, Executor, &c., appellant, vs. Julia E. Houghton et al., respondents; passed. No. 289—Andrew J. Post et al., appellants, vs. George W. Campbell et al., respondents; argued by William G. Wilson for appellant, submitted for respondents.

The following is the day calendar for Friday, Oct. 1: Nos. 276, 295, 299, 284, 190, 295, 297, 289.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 30.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 4½s, r., '91 ... 109¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4½s, r., '91, $10,000 ... 109¾ | U. S. 4s, r., 1907, 20,000 ... 107⅝ | U. S. 4s, c., 1907, 25,000 ... 108⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 4½s, r. ... 109¾

SALES TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s, cn.; C. & O. cur. int.; N. J. C. 1st '90; N. J. C. cv. as.; M. & St. P. 1st, LaCrosse Div.; Mob. & O. 1st deb.; L. E. & W. inc.; Den. & R. G. 1st.; H. & St. J. ...; Texas P. inc. L. G.; St. P. & S. C. 1st.; N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d cs.; Mo., Kan. & T. 2d; Little Pittsburg; Cent. Ar. Mining; Climax Mining; Sutro Tunnel; Atlantic & Pacific; Amer. Union Tel.; N. Y. C. & H.; Western Union; Pacific Mail; N. Y., L. E. & W.; Illinois Central; Lake Shore; Union Pacific; Central of N. J.; Rock Island; Michigan Central; North-western; Del., Lack. & W.; St. Paul; W., St. L. & P.; W., St. L. & P. pf.; Ches. & Ohio; Boston Air L. pfd.; Louisv. & Nashv.; Morris & Essex; Canada Southern; Chicago & Alton; Chi., Bur. & Q.; Denver & R. G.; Kansas & Texas; Mar. & C. 1st pfd.; Mobile & Ohio as.; Nash., C. & St. L.; Northern Pac. pf.; N. Y., Ont. & W.; Phila. & Reading; St. L. & I. M.; Han. & St. Joseph; H. & St. Jo. pfd.; Ohio & Miss.; C. C. & I. C. — [illegible: share amounts and prices]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible: sales lists of bonds and stocks]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—SEPT. 30.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

Hukill; Silver King; California; Consol. Virginia; Calaveras; Findley; Durango; Grand Prize; Dahlonega; Robinson; Goodshaw; Lucerne; Great Eastern; Little Chief; Chrysolite; Moose; Navajo; Climax; South Bulwer; N. Y. & Colorado; South Hite; Bull Domingo — [illegible: share amounts and prices]

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Navajo; Gold Placer; Findley; Hukill; Climax; Tuscarora; Consol. Virginia; May Belle; Belle Isle; Little Chief; Green Mountain; Amie; Moose; Bodie; Durango; Dunderberg; Rappahannock; Imperial; Lacrosse; Chrysolite; Little Pittsburg; American Flag; Calaveras; Buckeye; Great Eastern; Caledonia, B. H.; Granville; N. Y. & Colorado; South Bulwer — [illegible: share amounts and prices]

THURSDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange there was a slight increase in the volume of business, and the speculation was strong in tone throughout the greater portion of the day. At times the dealings were characterized by considerable buoyancy, and large blocks of the leading shares were taken at rapidly advancing quotations. The Granger stocks were very actively traded in, especially St. Paul, the short interest in which is said to be very large. The market opened strong at an advance of ⅛@1¼ ℔ cent. on the closing prices of yesterday, the latter in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but a decline of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. was immediately recorded. At the First Board a strong tone prevailed, and, under the leadership of St. Paul, the entire list advanced, the improvement ranging from ⅛ to 1¾ ℔ cent. Toward noon the speculation became somewhat irregular, and during the afternoon a reaction of ⅛ to 1¼ ℔ cent. took place, in which Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was most prominent. In the late dealings there was a renewal of the upward movement, and the greater portion of the decline was recovered. The market closed strong at an advance of ⅛ to 2¼ ℔ cent. on the day's transactions.

The transactions aggregated 289,676 shares, including 30,200 St. Paul, 29,900 New-Jersey Central, 28,300 Kansas and Texas, 26,800 Wabash Pacific, 22,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 21,800 Western Union, 18,700 Erie, 17,600 North-west, 11,700 Lake Shore, 10,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 9,000 Iron Mountain, 8,300 Reading, 7,300 Union Pacific, 5,800 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 4,700 C., C. and I. C., 4,200 New-York Central, 3,900 Pacific Mail, 3,300 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,000 St. Paul and Omaha, 2,900 Northern Pacific, 2,800 Delaware and Hudson, and 2,000 Nashville Chattanooga.

North-west declined from 104⅝ to 104, advanced to 105⅝, reacted to 104⅞, and recovered to 105¼; do. preferred rose from 121¾ to 123, and reacted to 122⅞; St. Paul sold up from 93⅞ to 95⅛, reacted to 94½, recovered to 95, and fell off to 94⅛, dividend on, and declined from 91⅜ to 90⅞, and closed at 91, ex dividend; do. preferred rose from 113 to 114, and reacted to 113¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western receded from 90⅞ to 90¼, rose to 91, and reacted to 90⅜, dividend on, and fell off from 89⅞ to 89, ex dividend; New-Jersey Central declined from 73¼ to 72½, advanced to 73⅞, reacted to 72⅞, and recovered to 72⅞; Reading sold down from 32⅝ to 30⅞; Erie receded from 39¼ to 38⅞, rose to 39¼, and closed at 39; Western Union receded from 98⅛ to 97⅞, advanced to 99¼, and reacted to 98⅞; American Union fell off from 61 to 60; Michigan Central advanced from 95 to 96½, and reacted to 95½; Canada Southern rose from 57⅞ to 59¼, and reacted to 58¾; Lake Shore fell off from 107¾ to 107¼, rose to 108⅛, and reacted to 107½; Kansas and Texas dropped from 36¼ to 35¾, advanced to 36⅝, receded to 35½, and rallied to 36⅛; Wabash Pacific declined from 37⅜ to 37, sold up to 37⅞, and reacted to 37½; do. preferred receded from 68⅛ to 68, advanced to 69¼, reacted to 68¼, and recovered to 68⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph sold down from 39⅞ to 39, and recovered to 39¼; do. preferred advanced from 83 to 83⅞, declined to 82½, and rallied to 82⅞; Iron Mountain receded from 51 to 50½, sold up to 51⅛, reacted to 50⅝, and recovered to 50⅞; Union Pacific rose from 90 to 90⅛, and fell off to 88⅞; Denver and Rio Grande advanced from 70 to 71, and reacted to 70½; Louisville and Nashville sold down from 158 to 156, and closed at 156½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy declined from 134⅞ to 134¼, advanced to 135¼, receded to 133⅞, and recovered to 134.

In the Money market a very easy tone characterized the dealings, the supply of capital offering being more than equal to the requirements of borrowers. Call loans ranged between 2 and 3 ℔ cent. on pledge of stock collateral, and closed at 2½ ℔ cent., which was the rate at which most of the transactions were effected. Loans were made on Government bonds at 2 ℔ cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅜, selling ⅛@¼ off; Charleston, buying ⅜@7-16 discount, selling par; New-Orleans, commercial 200 discount, bank par; St. Louis, 75 discount; Chicago, 70@80 discount; Boston, 50c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London steady and unchanged. In United States Government bonds new 4s and 4½s advanced ⅛ ℔ cent. in the early dealings, but lost the improvement and closed at 111½ and 112⅝, respectively; 5s were strong, and rose ⅛ ℔ cent., to 105⅜. American railway securities were generally strong and higher; Erie common rose from 40⅛ to 40½; do. consolidated Seconds from 92 to 92½; Illinois Central from 115⅞ to 116@116½; Pennsylvania from 60⅞ to 60¾; Reading from 16⅛ to 16¼@16⅜, and New-York Central from 133⅞ to 134; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts rose from 68⅜ to 69, and declined to 68½; do. Seconds fell off from 28⅛ to 28. This was settling day on the London Stock Exchange. Bar silver was firm at 52⅛d. ℔ ounce. The weekly statement of the Bank of England for the past fiscal week shows a decrease in specie of £179,000, and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 53⅛ ℔ cent., is down to 50⅞ ℔ cent.; the rate of discount at the bank remains unchanged at 2½ ℔ cent. At Paris, Rentes declined from 85f. 55c. to 85f. 35c. Exchange on London was advanced to 25f. 39c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and the nominal asking quotations were unchanged at $4 81½ for 60-day bills and $4 84 for demand. The rates for actual transactions were as follows: $4 80½ to $4 80¾ for 60-day bills; $4 83 to $4 83¼ for demand; $4 83½ for cable transfers; $4 78½ to $4 79¼ for commercial bills. The volume of business was extremely light, and at the close a rather weak tone prevailed.

Government bonds were inactive and weak, the closing quotations showing a decline of ⅛ ℔ cent. on all the issues. Railroad mortgages were irregular on a large volume of business, but in the main strong and higher; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 88¾ to 89, receded to 88⅝, and returned to 88⅞; Kansas and Texas Firsts rose from 106 to 107½; do. Seconds sold up from 65 to 65⅛, broke to 63, and rallied to 63⅞; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts advanced from 38⅞ to 39; Chesapeake and Ohio 6s, class B, from 68⅞ to 69; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts from 107⅞ to 108½; do. constructions from 98½ to 98¾; Frankfort and Kokomo Firsts from 95 to 96; Iron Mountain second preferred incomes from 83⅝ to 85; Indiana, Bloomington and Western Seconds from 64 to 65; Kansas Pacific Consols from 96⅛ to 96⅞; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols assented from 94⅞ to 96; Lake Erie and Western Firsts from 102⅝ to 103; do. incomes from 65 to 66; New-Jersey Central convertibles assented from 107⅛ to 107⅞; Ohio Central incomes from 50 to 51; St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds, class B, from 78½ to 79½; St. Paul gold Firsts from 117 to 118½; do. Firsts (Lacrosse Division) from 114⅝ to 115½, and Texas Pacific land grant incomes from 65½ to 66; Wabash Firsts declined from 112 to 110; Central Pacific Firsts (San Joaquin Branch) from 109 to 108, and Erie incomes from 72 to 71; Metropolitan Elevated Firsts fell off from 102⅝ to 102; New-York Elevated Firsts rose from 110½ to 111½; Mobile and Ohio first debentures advanced from 81⅛ to 82½, returned to 81¼, and recovered to 82; do. second debentures rose from 50⅞ to 51⅞, and reacted to 51½; Lake Shore Seconds, coupon, declined from 119 to 118½, and do. do., registered, advanced from 118⅝ to 119. In State bonds, Tennessee 6s, new, sold at 31; Virginia 6s consolidated, ex matured coupons, at 59⅞, and Louisiana Consols at 48½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 30.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	108⅛	108⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	109
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
Adams Express	116	116
American Express	59	59
Albany and Susquehanna	110	110
Alton and Terre Haute	19	19
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	75	75¼
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	39	40
American District Telegraph	71	74
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Air Line	42	42
Boston Land Company	5	5
B., C. R. and Northern	63	64
Canton	51	51
Canada Southern	57⅞	58¾
Climax Mining	2	2
Cariboo Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	6	6
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	37	37
C., C., C. and I.	70	70¼
Chesapeake and Ohio	19	19
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	24	24
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	20	20
C. C. and I. C.	17¾	18
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	134⅞	134
Chicago and Alton	114	114
Montauk Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	104	105¼
Chicago and North-west pref.	121¾	122⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul*	93¾	91
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	113	113¼
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	117¾	118½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	122	122
Consolidation Coal	33	33
Cumberland Coal	20	20
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western*	90⅞	89
Delaware and Hudson Canal	84	84⅜
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver and Rio Grande	70	70½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39⅞	39¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	83	82⅞
Harlem	195	195
Homestake Mining	35	35
Houston and Texas	62	62
Illinois Central	112⅞	113¼
Ind., Bloomington and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	74	74
Ohio Central	21	21
Keokuk and Des Moines	10	10
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	30	30
Lake Shore	107¾	107½
Lake Erie and Western	33½	33¾
La Plata	3¼	3¼
Louisville and Nashville	158	156½
Little Pittsburg	3⅝	3½
Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago	100	100
Manhattan Railroad	32¼	32½
Mariposa	1	1
Mariposa pref.	1	1
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	2	2
Metropolitan Railroad	86	90
Michigan Central	95	95½
Mobile and Ohio	22	22½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	36	36⅛
Morris and Essex	111	111
Maryland Coal	10	10
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	60	60¼
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	73¾	72⅞
New-York Central	133¾	133⅞
New-York and New-Haven	165	168
New-York Elevated	110	111
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	39⅛	39
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	68	68⅞
Northern Pacific	29	29½
Northern Pacific pref.	52	53¼
Ohio and Mississippi	34	34¼
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	74	74
Ontario Mining	34	34
Oregon Railway and Navigation	141	142
Pacific Mail	39¾	40½
Panama	185	185
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	31⅝	30⅞
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	124½	124½
Pullman Palace Car Company	110	112
Quicksilver	10⅞	10½
Quicksilver pref.	51	51
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	20⅝	20⅝
Rensselaer and Saratoga	120	120
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	1¼	1¼
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	43¾	44
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	73¼	73¾
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	50¾	50⅞
St. Paul and Omaha	41½	42¼
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	82	82⅞
New-York, Ontario and Western	23½	23¾
Union Pacific	90¼	88⅞
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	37¼	37½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	68⅜	68⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	108½	109½
Western Union Telegraph	97⅞	98⅝
United States Express	49½	49¾

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	40	40	200
American Union Tel.	61	60	295
Boston Air Line	42	42	100
B., C. R. and Northern	64	64	100
Canada Southern	59¼	57⅞	400
Climax Mining	1⅞	1⅞	200
Central Arizona	6¼	6¼	150
Chi., St. L. and N. O.	37¼	37	1,300
C., C., C. and I.	70¼	70¼	100
Chesapeake and Ohio	19⅞	19⅞	320
C., C. and I. C.	18½	18	4,710
Chi., Bur. and Quincy	135¼	133⅞	5,800
Chicago and Alton	114¼	114	400
Chicago and North-west	105⅝	104	16,950
Chi. and North-west pref.	123	121⅞	714
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul	95⅛	93⅞	25,000
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul, ex div.	91⅜	90⅞	4,600
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	114	113	625
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	118⅝	118	1,770
Central Pacific	74	73⅞	200
Del., Lack. and Western	91	90¼	22,100
Del., Lack. and W., ex div.	89⅞	89	200
Del. and Hudson Canal	84⅝	84	2,810
Denver and Rio Grande	71	70	900
Excelsior Mining	3⅝	3⅝	100
Han. and St. Joseph	39⅞	39	5,350
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	83⅞	82½	4,700
Houston and Texas	63	62	100
Illinois Central	113⅞	113½	1,056
Lake Shore	108⅛	107¼	11,779
Lake Erie and Western	34	33⅞	900
Louisville and Nashville	158	156	1,956
Little Pittsburg	3½	3⅜	325
Manhattan Railroad	32½	32¼	100
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	4	4	1,900
Metropolitan Railroad	90	90	225
Michigan Central	96½	95	1,650
Mobile and Ohio	22½	22	1,000
Mo., Kansas and Texas	36⅞	35⅜	28,325
Morris and Essex	111	111	100
Memphis and Charleston	40½	40	200
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	60½	60	2,000
New-Jersey Central	73⅞	72½	29,900
New-York Central	134	133⅞	4,219
N. Y., Lake E. and Western	39¼	38⅞	17,950
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	70	68⅝	600
Northern Pacific	29⅞	29	1,800
Northern Pacific pref.	53¼	52⅞	1,750
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅞	34	3,310
Ontario and Western	23½	23	400
Ohio Central	21	20⅞	315
Pacific Mail	40¼	39⅞	3,900
Philadelphia and Reading	32⅝	30⅞	7,350
Peoria, Dec. and Evans.	25	25	100
Pittsburg, Titusv. and Buff.	22	22	500
Silver Cliff Mining	3¼	3¼	200
Sutro Tunnel	1⅛	1⅛	700
St. L. and San Fran. pref.	44	44	100
St. L. and Iron Mountain	51¼	50½	9,000
St. Paul and Omaha	42⅝	42	3,400
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	82⅞	81⅞	600
Union Pacific	90¼	88⅞	7,308
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	37⅞	37	26,800
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	69¼	68	22,400
Western Union Telegraph	99¼	97⅞	21,800
Total sales			289,676

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1895	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1896	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1897	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1898	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1899	125	..

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	@481½	480½@481
Demand	@484	483@483¼
Cable transfers	@484½	483½@484
Commercial	@	478½@479¼
Commercial, 3 days	..	[illegible]
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cable transfers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$119,349,360
Balances	4,378,062

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala. cl. B, 5s	90	N. C. fdg. act, '68-98	11
Ala. cl. C, 2 to 4	77	N. C. n., J. J. '92-8	19
Ark. 6s, fd.	10	N. C. n., A. O.	19
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss.	[illegible]	N. C. C. R. R.	[illegible]
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	[illegible]	N. C. sp. t., cl. 1, '98-9	[illegible]
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	[illegible]	N. C. sp. t., cl. 2	[illegible]
Ark. 7s, M. & O. R. R.	[illegible]	N. C. sp. t., cl. 3	[illegible]
Ark. 7s, C. R.	[illegible]	N. C. cn. as. '10	73
Conn. 6s	107	N. C., am.	[illegible]
Ga. 6s, '86	103	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ga. 7s, n., '86	109½	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Ga. 7s, ind., '86	109	R. I. 6s, c., '93-9	115
Ga. 7s, g., '90	112	S. C. 6s, a. M. 23, '69 n. fd.	[illegible]
La. 7s, cn. '14	48½	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	[illegible]
La. 7s, sm.	44¼	Tenn. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	31
Mo. 6s, due '86	103	Tenn. 6s, n., n. s., '14	31
Mo. 6s, due '87	105	Va. 6s, o.	25
Mo. 6s, due '88	106½	Va. 6s, n., '66	27
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	110	Va. 6s, n., '67	27
Mo. a. or u. due '93	110	Va. 6s, cn.	60
Mo. fdg. due '94-5	112½	Va. 6s, xmc.	[illegible]
Mo. H. & St. J. due '86	103	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s.	37
Mo. H. & St. J. due '87	107	Va. 6s, def.	[illegible]
N. C. 6s, o. '86-98	31	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	[illegible]
N. C. 6s, A. O.	31	Dis. Col. sm.	[illegible]
N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	110	Dis. Col. r.	[illegible]
N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off	90	Dis. Col. fdg. 5s, '99	105
N. C. N. C. R. 7s, A. O.	115	Dis. Col. fdg. 5s, sm.	105
N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off	90	Dis. Col. fdg. 5s, r.	105
N. C. fdg. act, '66-1900	11		

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible: table of railway mortgage bids]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 30.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	125	126
United Railroads of New-Jersey	171	
Pennsylvania Railroad	60	60¼
Reading Railroad	15⅞	16
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52¾	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad pref.	45	47
Northern Pacific	28¾	29
Northern Pacific pref.	52⅝	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	33
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	15¾
Hestonville Railway	20	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	18	19

Mr. John J. Kiernan, who has heretofore been a special partner, has been admitted as general partner, in Frank & Flannant's general advertising agency, No. 149 Broad-street, and the name of the firm has been changed to Frank, Kiernan & Co.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—The following are the closing prices on the Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	3⅛	Flint & Pere Mar.	19¾
Boston Land	6	Little Rock & Ft. S.	54
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	118	New-York & N. E.	37
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	115¼	Ogdens. & L. Cham. pf.	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	120	Ogdens. & L. C. com.	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. l. 5s	124	Old Colony	110¾
B., Hartford & Erie 7s	38¾	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Eastern R. R. 6s, n.	[illegible]	Rutland pref.	[illegible]
Eastern R. R.	20	Rutland common	[illegible]
Kansas City & L. 4s	[illegible]	Allouez Min. Co., n	2
Kan. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s	115	Calumet & Hecla	[illegible]
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	100	Catalpa	[illegible]
New-York & N. E. 7s	110	Copper Falls	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. R. R.	[illegible]	Duncan Silver	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	151¼	Franklin	18¼
Boston & Maine	132¼	International	50c.
Burlington & Mo. in N.	[illegible]	Madison Copper	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134¼	Pewabic, n	10
Chi., Cin., Dub. & M.	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Cin., San. & Cleve.	19	Ridge	5
Eastern R. R.	31	Silver Islet	[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 30.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled but generally lower; No. 2 Red Winter, 95½c.@96c.; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 93½c. cash; 93¾c. September; 93½c. October; 94¼c.@94⅞c. November; No. 3 do., 85c.; Rejected, 65c.@72c. Corn dull, weak, and lower at 39¼c.@39⅜c. cash; 39⅜c. October; 40⅛c. November; Rejected, 32½c. Oats strong and higher, especially cash, at 29⅝c. cash and September; 29⅝c. October; 30⅛c. November. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged. Flax-seed active, firm, and higher at $1 22@$1 23. Pork unsettled but generally higher at $18@$18 25 cash; $13 25@$13 30 September; $13 30 October; $12 07½@$12 75 November. Lard easier at $7 77½@$7 80 cash and October; $7 80@$7 82½ November. Bulk-meats unsettled and lower; Shoulders, $4 25; Short Rib, $8 20; Short Clear, $8 50. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 11. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4¼c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 84,000 bushels; Corn, 496,000 bushels; Oats, 119,000 bushels; Rye, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 42,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,400 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 217,000 bushels; Oats, 117,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 29,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat in good demand, but lower; sales, 27,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, in lots, at $1 08; 20,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth, to arrive, at $1 08½; 5,000 bushels do., seller this year, at $1 07; 3,000 bushels do., seller October, at $1 08. Corn dull and unchanged; sales of 2,000 bushels 2 Mixed at 46½c. Oats scarce and nominal. Barley quiet but firm; sales of 3 cars Canada, on track, at 80c. Rye inactive. Freights to New-York by Rail—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Canal Freights higher; Wheat, 6½c.; Corn, 6¼c., to New-York. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Corn, 350,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Canal shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Malt, 11,820 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—Wheat higher, but unsettled, closing weak; No. 2 Red Fall, 94⅛c.@95c., closing at 94½c. cash; 94¾c.@95⅝c. October; 96⅝c.@97c. November; 97⅝c.@98⅛c. December; 94⅞c. all the year; No. 3 do., 89½c.; No. 4 do., 85¾c. Corn lower at 35¼c. cash; 35¼c. October; 35⅝c. November; 36⅜c. December; 35c.@35⅝c. all the year; 39¾c. May. Oats higher at 26½c.@26⅝c. cash; 26⅝c. October. Rye firmer at 80c. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $18, September and October, in settlement. Lard quiet at $7 60. Bulk-meats dull and lower; Unboxed meats—Shoulders, $5 10@$5 20; Clear Rib, $8 10@$8 20; Clear Sides, $8 40@$8 50. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Flour unchanged; sales, 720 bbls. Wheat steady and unchanged; sales of 3,000 bushels White and Red State at $1 04. Corn steady; sales of 23,000 bushels Duluth on private terms; car lots at 50c. Barley easier; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 1 bright Canada at 90c.; 20,000 bushels No. 1 Canada, above grade, at 95c.; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at 80c. Rye quiet; Canada, in bond, held at 86c. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 5c.; Corn and Rye, 4¾c.; Barley, 4c., to New-York; Barley, 3¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $1 90 to Albany; $2 65 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Barley, 25,000 bushels; Lumber, 235,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 700 bbls.; Barley, 48,000 bushels; Lumber, 600,000 feet. Grain on Canal from Buffalo and Oswego for Tide-water Yesterday Noon—Wheat, 1,540,000 bushels; Corn, 2,318,000 bushels; Barley, 200,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Flour—Demand fair and prices higher; Family, $4 60@$4 90; fancy, $5@$5 35. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher; receipts, 5,000 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels. Corn weak; No. 2 Mixed, 43c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 32½c.@33c. Rye firm and higher at 90c. Barley firm; prime Fall, 90c. Pork unsettled; 500 bbls. sold at $18 50, car lots offered at $17, without buyers. Lard dull at $7 80@$7 85. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders, $5 25; Clear Rib, $8 12½. Bacon dull and drooping; Shoulders, $6; Clear Rib, $9; Clear Sides, $9 50. Whisky steady at $1 09. Butter in good demand at full prices; unchanged. Sugar unsettled; hards, 10¾c.@11c. Hogs dull and lower; common, $3 90@$4 60; light, $4 65@$5; packing, $4 75@$5 10; butchers', $5 10@$5 20; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 300 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 06; do. soft, 97c.; No. 2 Milwaukee, 93¾c. cash and October; November, 94¼c.; No. 3 do., 86c.; No. 4 do., 78c.; Rejected, nominal. Corn lower; No. 2, 38¼c. Oats lower; No. 2, 29c. Rye stronger; No. 1, 82c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 70¾c. Provisions drooping. Mess Pork, $18 cash and October; $13 62½ November. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 80, cash and October; $7 85 November. Live Hogs drooping at $4 60@$4 90. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Wheat weak; No. 2 White Wabash, 98c.; No. 1 White Michigan, 97½c.; Amber Michigan, 98¼c.; No. 2 Red Wabash, 98¼c., October, 97⅞c., November, 99⅝c., December, $1 01½; No. 3 Red Wabash, 95¼c.; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 03. Corn dull; High Mixed, 43½c.; No. 2, spot, 42⅞c., October, 42⅝c., November, 43c.; No. 2 White, 43c.; Rejected, 42½c. Oats steady; No. 2, spot, 31½c., September, 32¼c.; Rejected, 31¼c. At the Close—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Red, October, 97⅝c., November, 99¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 171,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Cars of Wheat on track, 261.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—Flour dull; Extra, $3@$3 25; Extra Family, $3 50@$4; A No. 1, $4 50@$4 75; choice to fancy, $5 50@$6. Wheat firm at 88c.@90c. Corn dull; No. 2 White, 45½c.; do. Mixed, 44½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 White, 36c.; do. Mixed, 35c. Rye firm; No. 2, 92c. Pork steady at $18. Lard dull; prime Steam, 8c. Bulk-meats steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, $5 25; Clear Rib, $8 65; Clear Sides, $8 80. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, $6; Clear Rib, $9 25; Clear Sides, $9 62½. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12c. Whisky steady at $1 09.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 30.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, 97c.; October, 98¼c.; November, 99c.; December, 99c. asked; No. 2 White Michigan, 93¾c.; No. 2 Red Michigan, 97¼c. Corn quiet; No. 1 Yellow, 47½c.@48c.; High Mixed, 46½c.@47c.; No. 1 Mixed, 46½c.@47c.; No. 2 do., 45¾c.@46c. Oats firm; No. 1 White, 40c.@41c.; No. 2 do., 38c.@39c.; No. 1 Mixed, 35c.@35½c.; No. 2 do., 34c.@34½c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 30.—Oats quiet and weak at 42c.@42½c. Pork easier at $17 50@$18. Bulk-meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, [illegible]@$5 75. Bacon quiet and weak; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, $9 50; Clear Sides, $10. Bran firmer at 80c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, par; bankers' sterling, $4 81.

BRADFORD, Penn., Sept. 30.—Crude Oil firm at a slight advance. United Pipe Line Certificates opened at 96½, and advanced gradually to the close, closing at 100⅜.

OIL CITY, Penn., Sept. 30.—Crude Oil firm; United Pipe Line Certificates opened at 98⅛ bid, closing at 100⅜.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Petroleum firmer at 10c.@10¼c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 30.—Whisky steady and firm at $1 10.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.
Nos. 34, 56, 88, 100, 108, 111, 114, 119, 171, 180, 202, 212, 222, 226, 234, 238, 239.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.
No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.
Motions will be heard at 10 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 13.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Thomas Ryan, William O'Brien, robbery. John King, robbery. Sylvester Day, rape. Peter Wilson, Peter Mullins, Simon Rubenstein, Victor Chauncey, Aaron Black, burglary. John Sullivan, burglary. Frederick Langesberg, grand larceny. Elizabeth L. Deery, grand larceny. August Klein, forgery. John O'Neil, larceny from the person. John Armstrong, larceny from the person. Florence Wilson, larceny from the person. Thomas Smith, larceny from the person. Nina Blumenthal, William Blumenthal, receiving stolen goods. Martin Pope, receiving stolen goods. Thomas Beardsley, Richard Sheehan, burglary.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—AS YOU LIKE IT.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—DREAMS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—FATINITZA.
COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC.
DALY'S THEATRE—OUR FIRST FAMILIES.
FIFTH-AVENUE—AN AMERICAN GIRL.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—VARIETY.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—CARMEN.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.
NIBLO'S—AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.
PARK THEATRE—LAWN-TENNIS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR-MAJOR.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—DEACON CRANKETT.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum 2 00
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or fair weather, winds shifting to south-east and south-west, with slowly falling barometer and slowly rising temperature.

The protestations of the Southern Democrats—particularly the recent ones from Alabama—in regard to Southern war claims are in violent contrast with the actual votes of the Southern Representatives in Congress. After Mr. TILDEN's letter, in the canvass of 1876, in which he took very much the ground which Gen. HANCOCK now takes, it was proposed in Congress to clinch the settlement of the question by a constitutional amendment forbidding the payment of any claim for damages or losses in the war of the rebellion to any person not proved to have been loyal to the Union. Of 73 Southern Democrats who voted on the proposition 58 voted against it. When the proposition was renewed, of 63 Southern Democrats voting on it 58 again opposed it. When it was brought up a third time, of 63 Southern Democrats who voted 59 voted against it. These are acts which speak considerably more loudly and distinctly than words, and they go to show that if Gen. HANCOCK should be elected President he would have ample opportunity to exercise the veto which he has pledged himself to oppose to any legislation authorizing payment of war claims by rebels. His suggestion to outlaw loyal claims, if it did not exclude those of rebels, would stand a fair chance to be adopted.

Mr. STILSON HUTCHINS, in behalf of the Democratic National Committee, has printed a thrilling appeal for more cash for campaign purposes. He complains that the Republicans are able to collect much money for what he is pleased to call their "corruption fund," while the Democrats are getting little or nothing "to defray the legitimate expenses of the campaign." It is wonderful how wicked a thing may be made to appear by merely giving it a bad name. Mr. HUTCHINS argues that meetings, barbecues "rallies," processions, speakers, and the like cost a great deal of money. This is true, and these form important features of every political campaign; but why the money collected to defray their cost should be a "corruption fund" in the one case, and "legitimate" in the other, is a question which candid men cannot readily answer. According to Mr. HUTCHINS, the election of HANCOCK is a foregone conclusion. But, unless more money is collected, he will be defeated. It is proposed to organize "a grand popular loan," the Democratic National Committee, with its horde of impecunious hangers-on, to be the custodians of the funds.

Our special correspondent in North Carolina finds all the evidences of a very quiet canvass, accompanied by extreme confidence on the part of the Democracy that the State will be carried for HANCOCK. As there is nothing in the shape of a decided majority of Democratic votes to warrant any such confident prediction of the result in November, it may naturally be inferred that the Bourbon managers rest secure in their ability to count the votes to suit themselves. All that legislation can do to determine the result without respect to the actual count of the ballots has been very effectually done. Under Republican rule the principle of local self-government, to which Democrats declare themselves to be unalterably devoted, was scrupulously preserved. Under Democratic rule, the power of the counties to elect their own officers has been to a great extent transferred to the Legislature. While the latter body appoints the county magistrates, these officers, in their turn, appoint the County Commissioners, who are clothed with the most arbitrary power as to the acceptance or rejection of votes, and their work is finally reviewed by a State Returning Board, on which one Republican is allowed to sit with six Democrats. Under such conditions, it is hardly wonderful that the Democrats promise a peaceable election and a result thoroughly satisfactory to themselves.

The allied Admirals are still helping each other to do nothing, and the Sultan's obstinacy is as intractable as ever. Much surprise is expressed in Europe at such determination on the part of "such a nervous, timid man;" but, in reality, it is to that very timidity that this determination is owing. The allied iron-clads are hundreds of miles away, while the fierce "Softas," whom a fanatic preacher may at any moment incite to cut his throat and burn his palace, are at the very doors. Were the Christian fleet lying off Constantinople instead of Dulcigno, the situation would be reversed, for the well-guarded pleasure-grounds which exclude the knife of the assassin, are no shield against the cannon of the "Giaour." But the use of this remedy is still in the future, and meanwhile the Sultan is naturally well pleased to see the Albanian fanaticism, which might otherwise threaten his own crown, expending itself upon Montenegro and Montenegro's supporters.

Col. HASKIN, President of the Hudson River Tunnel Company, appears to be one of those self-sufficient men whose experience and observation are worth more in their own estimation than other men's learning and expert knowledge, however painfully acquired. He scorns the higher mathematics because they dwarf the mind with details while he wants to grasp a scheme as a whole. He is continually going contrary to the advice of engineers when their theories are against what he calls his experience. If he thinks a thing can be done, it can be done, no matter what mathematics or the engineers may demonstrate. Such a man may do great things in forming projects and undertaking bold enterprises, but in practical construction details cannot be ignored, even though they tend to dwarf such gigantic intellects as that of Col. HASKIN. It seems likely on his own admission that the terrible disaster which is such a blow to his great enterprise was due to his overruling Mr. BRUSH, the engineer, in a matter of detail in practical construction, in which the latter's knowledge and judgment were probably far superior to his, though he may be right in his great idea as to the use of compressed air in tunneling. The opinion expressed some time ago, that the temporary entrance to the tunnel collapsed because the *masonry was not carried along with the iron* shell, seems likely to be justified, and that course was adopted by the President's orders and against the engineer's advice.

PROSPERITY AND POLITICS.

The Democrats object stoutly to the argument that the country does not require a change because it is doing very well now. They say, as Mr. BELMONT said the other evening at the Tammany Hall demonstration, that our prosperity has very little to do with politics, which is a position that it is eminently necessary for them to take, because if our prosperity were connected with politics they could not claim any share in it. They especially contend against any credit being given to Republicans for the general well-being of the country, and say that it came in spite of the Republicans, and not by their aid.

There is just enough of truth in all this to make it fairly plausible with those who are bent on voting the Democratic ticket. There can hardly be enough to induce any independent and intelligent man to ignore the risks to which the success of the Democrats would expose the country. It is but just to concede that very much of our prosperity is not caused by the policy which the Government has been pursuing, but it would be unjust to suppose that we could have had that degree of prosperity with an opposite policy, or that with a reversal of that policy we could retain the same degree of prosperity. This is where the real explanation of the matter pinches the Democrats. If we had not had resumption of specie payments, there could have been no such general renewal of confidence at home, no such improvement of the national credit, no such vigorous extension of foreign trade. If we had had the Democratic Party in power, we should not have had resumption of specie payments, and if that party should come into power, we should lose much of the advantage which we have reaped from that achievement. That is what no man at all familiar with the history of the past ten years can deny, and what our Democratic friends are persistently seeking to cover up or to evade.

Senator BAYARD, the other evening, argued that our present resumption of specie payments is illusory because it is not final, and the redeemed notes are paid out again. But while the present scheme is unquestionably defective, it works perfectly well for the time being. The questions which arise in connection with its defects are, so far as political parties are concerned: Which one of them is responsible for those defects? What would be the course of each when the time comes that those defects must be remedied or the scheme fail? These are questions which neither Mr. BAYARD nor any other Democratic speaker has ventured to answer, and a correct answer to which would be fatal to Democratic pretensions. The Resumption act, as originally passed, provided for the gradual retirement of the notes down to a fixed limit. Mr. BAYARD takes considerable credit for his party that he proposed an amendment which contained a provision for their immediate and absolute retirement, which was rejected. He did propose such an amendment, and he probably knew that it would be rejected. We do not say he would not have presented it otherwise, but he knew that his party would never vote for a measure containing such a provision, nor would all the Republicans. Had it been adopted, the measure, as amended, would have been defeated, and the only Democratic vote it would have received, if it had received any, would have been that of Mr. BAYARD. But, while Mr. BAYARD proposed this radical modification of the scheme, neither he nor any other Democratic Senator voted for the measure as it was presented, though they knew perfectly well that it was the best which could be got, that the choice lay between that and an indefinite prolongation of the suspension of specie payments. So that there is no ground for any claim by the Democrats that they fairly and practically tried to remedy the defects in the original act so far as they existed. So far from doing so, they, as a party, sustained the act of May, 1878, which stopped the gradual retirement of the notes and compelled their reissue, which, in connection with the coinage of legal-tender silver dollars, is the one source of danger for the resumption policy.

If from the past we turn to the future, and ask what would be the probable course of each party should the reissue of the notes have to be stopped or resumption fail, there can be but one answer. The Republican party would be required by the sentiment of a great majority of its members to repeal the reissue provision; the Democratic Party, on the contrary, would be compelled by the sentiment of the great body of its members to maintain it, and to plunge again into the old plan of inflation. Of the tendencies of the two parties in this regard there can be no question. The Democratic organization is dependent for success and for its very existence in a great many districts, including entire States, on the co-operation of those who believe in irredeemable Government paper. Even in the present canvass, when much is risked in the more conservative sections of the country by such an alliance, it is openly courting Greenback votes. When the moment should arrive that it would have to take decisive action on any question involving contraction or inflation of Government legal-tender currency, it would be forced to support the latter.

It is perfectly fair, therefore, to conclude that, so far as the present prosperity of the country depended, in its origin, upon resumption of specie payments—and that was an indispensable condition—it was due to the Republican Party, and could not have been obtained from the Democrats. So far as resumption is defective, both parties are responsible for the defects, but the Democrats in far the greater proportion. So far as the continuance of prosperity depends on the maintenance of redemption and the remedying of defects in the present system, the Republicans can most safely be relied on to comply with that condition, and the Democrats cannot be relied on at all, but would be compelled, on the contrary, to abandon redemption in specie and resort again to inflation. The change, therefore, to which the business community is invited by the Democrats is a change to a party which would imperil our present prosperity by the violation of the one condition *which is absolutely essential to its continuation.*

MR. COX AND HIS "DOUBLE."

Mr. S. S. COX writes to us again in regard to the free use which somebody has been making of his name in the illegal franking of Democratic documents. He says he is opposed to the franking privilege, always uses it sparingly, and is anxious to keep his good name about it. He has not succeeded very well in keeping his name, good or bad, judging from the extent to which it has been used in the place of postage stamps. He quotes from a letter received by him from Postmaster JAMES the statement that none of the sacks of mail matter in question were directed to him, bore his frank, or were received or reported by him, and that when they were in the New-York Post Office their contents were unknown, and they were returned to Washington under the original frank, that of Senator WALLACE, on information that they were sent here by mistake. All this is nothing to the point. The statement of our Washington correspondent is not and has not been that the bags bore Mr. COX's frank, but that three of them were filled with empty envelopes bearing his frank, and evidently intended for the dissemination of campaign documents through the mails without payment of postage.

While Mr. COX has, as he says, been "pursuing the affair," we have been doing our best to help him. So far as can be ascertained, some sixteen bags of these franked envelopes were sent by the Democratic Congressional Committee in Washington to the National Democratic Committee in this City for their use. On receiving notice from the Post Office they had part of them carted away to their head-quarters, but refused or neglected to take the rest, and they were returned to the original sender. These bags bore on the address-tags the frank of Senator WALLACE, and were labeled "Pub. Docs." Here is violation of the law number one, for this cart-load of empty envelopes was not composed of public documents or parts of the *Congressional Record*, and the lumbering of the mails with it for partisan use was an outrageous fraud. When the returned bags reached the Washington Post Office their contents became exposed by an accident, and so did the fraud which had been going on, and the Congressional Committee suddenly lost all interest in their property, and at last accounts had not redeemed it out of the hands of the Postmaster.

Now, as to the contents of these bags. The nine returned to Washington contained empty envelopes in large packages, each envelope bearing the printed label, "Part of *Cong. Record*, Free," and in the upper right-hand corner what purported to be the written signature of some member of the House above the printed letters "M. C.," or of some Senator above the letters "U. S. S." Three of the bags were filled with envelopes bearing the real or the forged signature of S. S. COX. Now, the purpose of these envelopes is perfectly evident. They were intended to carry out a wholesale fraud by the use of the United States mail for the dissemination of Democratic documents. Either the names of Congressmen and Senators were written upon them by these honorable gentlemen themselves, or they were written by other hands. In the first case, if not a direct violation of the law, it was an outrageous abuse of the privilege—certainly not a sparing use of it—and a preparation for a violation of the law by others. In the latter case it was at once a flagrant violation of the express terms of the statute, and a daring act of forgery. It is not to be supposed, of course, that it would be done without the knowledge or consent, or even the express authority, of the men whose names were used, and if they gave authority they are no less guilty than if they affixed the signatures themselves. But if the committees or their clerks did use these honorable gentlemen's names without their consent, it was doubtless because they had no reason to suppose from their known character and practices that they would object. Herein they formed a juster estimate of their own great men than some of them are willing publicly to accept.

But the nine bags lying in the Washington Post Office are but samples, as it were, and merely indicate what has been going on. There was nearly as much more of the same kind of stationery delivered to the National Democratic Committee here. What has become of that, and whose were the multitudinous franks upon it? And, obviously, the Congressional Committee in Washington which undertook to supply the National Committee here so liberally did not stint itself in the use of the same kind of material. In fact, our dispatches from Washington have furnished evidence of the enormous quantities of matter sent out thence under franks to various parts of the country, and the unlucky chapter of accidents has again furnished an exposure of the character of some of it. All sorts of Democratic documents have been sent through the mails free, regardless of the legal requirement that only parts of the *Congressional Records* and reports submitted in Congress shall be so sent. But we have additional evidence from persons who have sent us the envelopes, some with the contents and some without, which were received by them under these fraudulent franks. We have half a dozen bearing the name of S. S. COX, obviously written by several different persons, and in some cases with no attempt to imitate his hand. One correspondent says that the State of Connecticut is flooded with these things, so that it is evident that this infamous business has been going on without restraint. It well illustrates the regard which Democratic leaders and their committees have for law, for the purity of the public service, and for common decency. Mr. COX says he is going to Washington to see what more he can learn and to look out for his good name. We fear it is too late. The good name of S. S. COX and many of his party associates in connection with practices of this kind is past recovery. As in the case of the South Carolina census frauds, it is evident that "the boys have overdone it," and it is no use to make further pretenses of innocence about the affair.

A DEMOCRATIC SIDE-SHOW.

It is the policy of the Democratic Party in this campaign to pool all the issues against the Republican Party. This palpable truth was admirably stated the other day by Gen. GRANT in his Ohio speech. It is strikingly exemplified in several States of the North. In Maine, for example, various *factions were marshaled in the field for the* mere purpose of drawing from the strength of the Republicans. The Democrats profess to abhor inflation. They encouraged and fused with the Greenbackers because the Greenbackers were against the Republicans. They egged on the Prohibitionists, under the leadership of that rank imposter, JOSHUA NYE, because such a diversion as this would draw from the Republicans. And the four or five hundred votes which were cast for NYE were taken from DAVIS, or, if not taken directly from him by sincere and simple-minded temperance men, were enough to put in jeopardy his election. It is a matter of record that the Nye side-show in Maine, professedly in the interest of Prohibition, was incited, supported, and paid for by the rum-selling Democracy of that State.

Something very like this is being done for the Democracy of New-Hampshire, whose candidate, FRANK JONES, a rich brewer, is the candidate of the dram-drinking, rum-selling, law-defying portion of the community. There is in New-Hampshire a Prohibition Party which has nominated for Governor one GEORGE D. DODGE. This party has also, in secret session, nominated candidates for Congress; but who these lucky individuals are has never yet been publicly announced. The proceedings of the New-Hampshire Prohibitionists, thus far, have been characterized by "monkery" and stealthiness. It is apparent that a Prohibition candidate, pure and simple, cannot be elected in New-Hampshire. As a plurality elects in that State, BELL, the Republican, or JONES, the Democrat, must be chosen by the people. BELL is an honest, candid, God-fearing man, who will insist upon the enforcement of existing temperance laws, some of which are tolerably stringent. JONES, who has made a fortune by beer-selling, is pledged to a repeal of all the anti-liquor laws, and to what, in the enthusiastic language of his followers, means "Free Ballots, Free Speech, and Free Rum."

In such a crisis as this it is plainly the duty of the friends of temperance and Prohibition to support the candidate for Governor whose election promises most for the success of their cause. We cannot suppose that any honest New-Hampshire Prohibitionist, if shut up to a choice between JONES and BELL, would for a moment hesitate. He would not vote for the "Free Rum" candidate. But the Prohibitionists really are trying to elect JONES, who is notoriously "backed by his beer, his money, and the combined saloon influences of New-Hampshire." The innocent Prohibitionists (for some of them are innocent) are maintaining an organization which is run in the interest of the candidate of the rum-selling element. For it is susceptible of proof that the Prohibition nomination was made with the deliberate intention of drawing votes from the Republican candidate, and not from the Democratic nominee. And it is patent that the entire scheme is manipulated for the purpose of electing JONES, the notorious brewer, by means of votes of temperance men. Without those votes (cast for a third candidate) JONES cannot be elected.

That this treachery has been concocted within the ranks of the so-called Prohibitionists of New-Hampshire is manifest. Every movement of the managers of that organization has been for the mere purpose of creating a diversion. In a conference, just before the convention, in which Mr. DODGE was nominated, the managers, according to Mr. A. P. DAVIS, a well-known temperance leader and worker, avowed that their "only purpose and highest aim was to defeat Mr. BELL and the Republicans, even if with their defeat were lost all the temperance laws of the State." According to this same authority, which is conclusive in the premises, Dr. A. M. DAM, the Chairman of the so-called Prohibition Committee, declared that he did not wish to defeat JONES and the rum Democracy, but BELL and the Republicans. In a published letter, addressed to Dr. DAM by Mr. DAVIS, whose sincerity and integrity are unquestioned, the movement which put forward DODGE is condemned as a fraudulent scheme, and "a crusade of deception in the interests of rum, crime, corruption, and hate."

This is strong language, but it is warranted by the sinister evidence of the conspiracy of the allies of JONES, the brewer. The so-called Prohibitionists have nominated for Governor an old Republican, a man who would not poll a solitary Democratic vote. His election is conceded to be hopeless beforehand, and honest temperance men are adjured to vote for him in order that they may "enter a protest against rum-selling." And this alleged public protest, if made with sufficient emphasis, will elect the candidate of the rum-sellers. One may well long for a mortar in which these foolish people may be brayed, in the hope that their folly may depart from them. It is a good example of the impracticability of the bulk of the Prohibitionists that they support a candidate whose greatest measure of success will insure the election of the rum-sellers' candidate. It is a good example of Democratic craft that Democrats maintain a temperance organization in order that they may defeat every form of temperance legislation.

DIRT.

Never within historical times have so many aerolites fallen on the earth in the course of a year as have fallen during the last twelve months. Every few weeks we hear of the fall of a mass of red hot meteoric iron. As yet nobody has been hit; but, judging from the narrow escape of a man at Schroon Lake, who recently had an aerolite fall in his front yard, the celestial artillerists are getting the range, and it will not be long before somebody is hurt. The aerolites that are bombarding us are undoubtedly those belonging to what has hitherto been called the August group of meteors. This year the August meteors did not make their usual appearance, showing that some serious change has been made in their orbit. This change, which may be due to the fact that four large planets are now at their perihelion, and are thus exerting a disturbing influence in the solar system, has probably brought the meteors within the attraction of the earth and produced the unprecedented fall of aerolites. For every one of these that reaches the surface of the earth in a solid state there are, doubtless, thousands that are vaporized in the atmosphere. The result of all this must inevitably be an increase in the weight and size of our globe, and the fact that the earth is growing is thus made very evident.

Scientific men, who admit that the earth does grow in consequence of the accretions which it receives in the shape of meteoric particles, stoutly deny that it grows in any other way. Those Oriental pagans who hold that the earth is an animal that breathes, eats, and grows are, of course, ignorant of science, and their belief as to the earth can be treated only as a vain imagination. Nevertheless, is it certain that the earth does not grow without any help from meteoric or other outside sources? In spite of what scientific persons may say, there are thousands of intelligent women who firmly believe that the earth grows, although they may have no idea that they entertain any such belief.

Every woman who cleans house—and house-cleaning is the master passion of the sex—finds vast quantities of what is popularly known as dirt. This is found not only in the rooms which have been in constant use, but in those which have been wholly unoccupied since the last preceding house-cleaning. The housewife will testify that even if a room door is locked, the key thrown away, and the windows kept closed for twelve months, that room will be found on opening it to be "disgracefully dirty." The average yearly growth of dirt in unused rooms has been calculated by a private scientific person, who is bolder and more original than his professional brethren, to be one-sixteenth of an inch on every square inch of surface. Where this dirt comes from is a question which no woman and no scientific person has ever ventured to answer. It certainly is not brought into a closed room by men, boys, women, girls, or animals, for nothing living enters the room. It is not blown in through the windows, for in the case supposed the windows are kept hermetically sealed. And yet when the house-cleaning season arrives the dirt is there in advance of it. Can we resist the conclusion that dirt grows by its own vitality and without any extraneous help?

There are some situations which are peculiarly favorable to the growth of dirt. The small-boy is, if we may use the term, such a situation. Dirt develops itself and grows with frightful rapidity wherever he is. The same private scientific person to whom allusion has just been made tried a very interesting experiment in connection with this branch of the subject. He took a small-boy, aged 12, caused him to be thoroughly washed, dressed him in a new suit of linen clothes without pockets, and shut him up for three days in a room that had been carefully cleaned, and that did not contain a particle of furniture of any kind. Furthermore, the small-boy was not fed during the three days, since the scientific person had determined that nothing whatever should enter the room. At the expiration of the third day the room was opened. It was found to be in a terribly dusty condition. The boy's hands and face were nearly black; the floor was strewn with bits of strings, sticks, and unclassified crumbs, and when the dust and other litter had been collected and weighed the weight of the dirt in question amounted to three pound seven and a third ounces. Where had this dirt come from? The room and the boy were both clean at the beginning of the experiment; there were no sticks, strings, or crumbs within the boy's reach, and yet after he had been three days in the room it was—as a lady explained who was present at the end of the experiment—"a perfect sight to behold."

Let us take one more instance of the growth of dirt. No one has ever been able to explain how whole cities have been buried under the slow accumulation of dirt. It is not to be supposed that the Romans, for example, brought dirt in wheelbarrows and baskets in order to bury their city, and no theory has ever been invented which explains how so much dirt could be gathered together and heaped over statues, walls, and palaces. If, however, we assume that dirt grows, the whole matter becomes clear. The Roman ruins when left to themselves fell a prey to the luxuriant dirt of the climate, which grew rank and unmolested, and in a short time hid them from sight.

It will be noted that if we concede that dirt grows it becomes necessary to deny the accepted definition that dirt is simply matter out of place. Obviously, it is an organic substance that has its laws of generation, growth, and decay. By its means our earth is constantly growing in size, and if the present rate of the growth of dirt continues, the time will come when the earth will become too heavy to keep up its present rate of speed, and will be steadily drawn nearer and nearer to the sun.

This theory of dirt will, of course, be vehemently opposed by scientific persons, who hold that they alone have the right to form theories. It will, on the other hand, be warmly welcomed by housekeepers, since it affords a rational explanation of the phenomena of house-cleaning, and fully agrees with facts that have long been familiar to them.

Some of the Western newspapers have been looking up the antecedents of the mysterious woman who pretended to be Mrs. MARION COLE HARRIS, of this City, author of "Rutledge" and other novels, and who was recently killed by a runaway accident at St. Paul, Minn. She seems to have been, from the accounts given, a very eccentric character. Her maiden name appears to have been SARAH JANE TEETER. She was married at Adriance, Mich., in the Summer of 1860, to JOHN C. VAN VLEET, who soon discovered that she was singularly unconventional and nomadic. She would go off when she pleased and stay as long as she pleased without consulting or informing her husband. She had been a bride only three weeks when she left home without notice, and was absent eight months, where and how engaged her amazed husband has never learned. She repeatedly quitted the marital roof in the same mysterious manner, and would not come back for weeks or months, never deigning to give anybody any idea of her whereabouts or employment meanwhile. Finally, in November, 1866, she went away from Dundee, Monroe County, where VAN VLEET still lives, and never returned. Some three years after he obtained a divorce from his erratic spouse on the ground of desertion, and received from the court the custody of their only child, a daughter, named GERTIE MOE, who was never with her mother, so that Mrs. VAN VLEET's talk about having the child with her, and her devotion to her daughter, is as much an invention as her authorship. She is represented to have had various vocations—to have been a colporteur, a book peddler, an alterer of checks, by which she gained some thousands of dollars fraudulently, and a confederate of counterfeiters. She always claimed to be a writer of books, and is reported to have been much of the time in easy circumstances, spending money freely, and contributing to churches and charities. *She may very justly be called a mysterious character.* Notwithstanding her obviously versatile talents, she could not have been qualified for matrimony, as VAN VLEET has formally testified. She was an energetic traveler in her own country, having lived in New-England, New-York, and New-Jersey, as well as the North-west. Altogether, she was extremely odd, and was probably more or less unbalanced from her birth. People who knew her say she was clever, with considerable culture, and capable of rendering herself very interesting to almost anybody except her husband. It is not at all likely that she ever wrote a single romance, save in imagination; but she must have lived a dozen romances. Her veritable autobiography would be far more attractive than any ordinary tale of fiction.

BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON, who has just arrived in this country from Norway, has been known here for some years as a poet and novelist, owing to English translations of his works, although he is not yet 48, and even much younger in faith and feeling. The son of a rural clergyman, he evinced from boyhood a marked tendency and talent for literature, and proved his ability by contributing essays, tales, and verses to the leading journals of his native land. In these appeared his "Arne," "A Happy Lad," and the "Fisher Maiden," which last has been translated into German and English, and is considered by many critics one of his best productions. At 24 he went to Copenhagen, where he studied IMMANUEL BAGGESEN, GOTTLOB OEHLENSCHLAGER, and other Danish writers of eminence, and received the greatest benefit therefrom. He furnished, two or three years later, to the *Fadrelands* his novel of "Throwd," and, subsequently, his "Tynnœve Salbakken," something after the manner of AUERBACH, and a faithful and picturesque portraiture of the scenes and people of the Norwegian Alps, as they are called, added much to his reputation. BJORNSON has written for the theatre, and his pieces have achieved popularity, his tragedy, "Marie Stuart," being considered his strongest work. He was an intimate friend of the late OLE BULL, and, like the violinist, he is a passionate lover of liberty and of democratic forms of government. To visit America, of which he is an ardent admirer, has been the dream of his life, and he determined to come before he had grown old. He intends, it is said, to travel extensively in this country, especially in the North-west, where so many of his compatriots have settled, and he purposes, as may be imagined, to make a book out of his observations and experiences on his return to Norway.

The election on Sept. 29 of WILLIAM MCARTHUR to be Lord Mayor of London seems at first sight almost as much of an anomaly as would be, for instance, the election of HAMILTON FISH or JOHN JAY to be the next chief of the Tammany braves. London is a Conservative stronghold, and at the recent general election the three leading Conservative candidates polled some 10,000 votes apiece, to about 5,000 for their nearest Liberal competitor; but the Right Hon. Lord Mayor MCARTHUR, to give him his title, has sat for Lambeth as a Liberal since 1868, and in 1869 actually voted for disestablishment. The explanation, of course, is that the Lord Mayor is not chosen by a popular vote, and, moreover, even the constituency which does elect him is bound by a custom which has scarcely less force than law. The larger part of the 230 square miles of postal district called London is under the control of a perplexing number of vestries, and boards, and what not, but that part of the metropolis called "The City" is under the exclusive government of the corporation of London. The corporation includes the Lord Mayor, 4 Sheriffs, 26 Aldermen, and 206 Common Councilmen. The Mayor is elected annually, but the Aldermen hold office for life. All resident freemen vote for Aldermen. The Mayor must be one of the chosen 26, but he is elected, as has been intimated, not by a popular vote, but by the Court of Aldermen [illegible] the livery of London. The Liverymen vary in number between 6,000 and 8,000, and they are the members of the guilds, some 80 in all, which are now undergoing investigation by royal commission. These guilds are intimately connected with the corporation, and are of great age. The guild of saddlers is the oldest, but it is not one of the 12—to wit: the mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant tailors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners, and cloth-workers—which were formerly called honorable companies and which still enjoy a certain pre-eminence. Even the constituency thus composed is not entirely free to elect its chief, but ever since when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary their choice has fallen on the senior Alderman who has served as Sheriff and has not "passed the chair." And that is how it happens that conservative London is now presided over by a Liberal Mayor. Mr. MCARTHUR is the son of a Wesleyan minister, and is, or was, extensively engaged with his brother in the Australian trade; he was Sheriff in 1867-8, and has been Alderman since 1872. JOHN W. ELLIS is next in succession to the Mayoralty.

The average Frenchman, it is said, cannot be made to understand that the Queen of England is anything more than the chief subject of the "*Lor' Maire*" of London. To regard him merely as one of our own Mayors, even after making all due allowance for the colossal size and wealth of London, would, however, be to err nearly as far in the opposite direction. In the city, the Lord Mayor has all the rank which a King can enjoy, and he takes precedence of the Queen herself as soon as she passes Temple Bar. On the death of a sovereign he becomes, for the time, a member of the Privy Council of the Kingdom, and he is the first subject who signs the declaration of the successor's title to the throne. He is a Justice in the Criminal Court and nominates the Justices for the neighboring shires. A silver-gilt mace, engraved with the royal arms, and a sword of state which was presented to the city by Elizabeth, are borne before him. He is expected to maintain the hospitable credit of the city, and for that purpose he is allowed $40,000 as a salary, beside $30,000 for a state coach, officers, servants, &c. And even with these liberal allowances each Lord Mayor usually spends some $50,000 to $200,000 out of his own pocket. So considerable a person as this could not be expected to dress like other people, so his Lordship wears a gown like that of the Lord Chancellor on ordinary state occasions, but when preceding the sovereign on royal visits to the city he is robed in crimson velvet. The election is held on Michaelmas Day, but the final installation does not occur until Nov. 8 and 9, and will, doubtless, be celebrated with all its old pomp, beginning with a procession and ending with a banquet with the leading men of the Kingdom as guests. A few years ago Lord Mayor ALLEN made an attempt to abolish some of the old civic customs, which seemed to him absurd or worse. The only result was that his shabby procession was hissed from Guildhall to Westminster by the street crowds, and since then his successors have been, perhaps, something more than ready to pose as the central figure of the time-honored pageant.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Hon. Daniel Dougherty refuses the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District of Pennsylvania.

Capt. E. S. Cook has been nominated for Assembly by the Greenbackers of the Second District of Oswego County.

Capt. William H. Kitchen has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Democrats of the Second District of North Carolina.

The Louisville *Commercial* says that Congressman Albert S. Willis and Judge W. B. Hoke tossed up a penny to see which should remain in the field as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Kentucky, and that Willis won.

The Democratic convention in the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts did not split until after it had been marked by some extraordinary and apparently malicious charges against Leopold Morse, the sitting member, and a Democrat. He could not have been worse assailed if the convention had been in the South, and he a "carpet-bagger."

The leading Democratic paper in Maine, which indorsed Garcelon's rule that votes returned for G. S. Hill for the Legislature could not be counted for George S. Hill, is now claiming that votes returned for *Morris M. Plaisted for Governor* should be counted for Harris M. Plaisted, and says *very gravely that a Legislative count is "governed* by parliamentary law."

Senator Wallace spoke at a Democratic meeting in Lancaster, Penn., on Wednesday evening. He was followed by a lawyer from Alabama named McCaa, who announced himself as formerly a private in the Confederate Army under Gen. Longstreet. During the course of his speech, a dispatch says, he used the following remarkable language: "We fought as best we could. I acknowledge we were beaten. I am sorry for it, and hope to do better the next time."

According to the Chicago *Tribune*, ex-Gov. Hendricks said, at North Vernon, in 1872, that Butler was coming there and the Democrats must look out for their spoons, and Butler, last week, at Indianapolis, alluded to the old Democratic slander—for the first time in his life, he said, except the night before at North Vernon, where he "pilloried the blackguard who struck his character on the spot where he committed the crime." Thus is the "harmony" being daily made more striking and impressive.

Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, United States Senator by appointment, has addressed a three-column open letter to the people of Georgia, explaining to them why, in his view, it would be better for them to elect him to the Senate for the next term rather than Gen. A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, who is also engaged in an active canvass for the position. Of course, both are posing as Democrats. Persons accustomed to remember the dignity of the position may look with some wonderment upon such an open scramble for it.

MR. S. S. COX AND HIS "GOOD NAME."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have courteously printed my response to your correspondent's statement as to franking. Now, will you conclude the matter by stating that I did pursue the affair, and have to-day Mr. Postmaster James's letter, in which he says: "None of the sacks of mail matter were directed to you; none of them bore your frank, and none of them were received or reposted by you. When I add that their contents were unknown at the office—where they were opened—and that they were returned to Washington under their original frank—that of the Hon. William A. Wallace, United States Senate—on information that they had been sent here by mistake from the Senate folding-room, I have stated all the facts in the case that are within the knowledge of this office, and you will readily see that, so far as that knowledge extended, there is nothing to connect your name with any attempted violation or evasion of the postal laws."

I shall go to Washington to-day, and if I can learn anything more of use to the public service in this connection you shall have it. I always voted to abolish this franking privilege. I exercise it for speeches and documents under the law and its official interpretation, but sparringly, [sic,] and am very anxious to keep my good name about it, to which your good offices are respectfully requested. S. S. COX.

NEW-YORK CITY, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1880.

EFFECT OF THE DROUGHT ON CANALS.

PORT LEWIS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Never within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant has there been such a dry season as the present, and for a period of 30 years the ponds and rivers have not been so low. The Delaware can be crossed in many places by stepping from stone to stone. The dry weather has had a depleting effect upon the large water reservoirs of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in Sullivan County, N. Y. Wolf, Fowlwood, and McKee's ponds are practically drained off, while many other ponds are far below the low-water mark. Unless long and continued rains come soon navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal will be closed for the season. This is the first occurrence of the kind in many years. There is much anxiety among boatmen.

WORKMEN'S DEMANDS NOT CONCEDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—It having been stated in a dispatch from Burlington, N. J., that the employes of the National Bureau of Engraving Company had demanded an advance of wages, and that the proprietors had met the demand, and that the men had resumed work, the officers of that company say that there has been no strike; that work has not been stopped a day, and that the demand for increased wages had reference entirely to overtime, and was not conceded.

THE BATTLE IN THE CITY

WORK OF THE REPUBLICANS IN THE BOULEVARD DISTRICT.

TWO ASSOCIATIONS AND SIX GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CAMPAIGN CLUBS FORMED—HOLDING ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District are among the most active in the City. This is the first year in its history that the district has been thoroughly organized. Regarded as a hot-bed of Democracy and entirely under the control of that party, the Republican association has had but little support from the Central Committee, and it has had to battle against great odds to keep up even a show of organization. A number of changes have taken place since the elevated railroad was extended to the Harlem River, and improvements of all kinds have spread all over the west side of the island from Fifty-ninth-street upward. Houses for people of the middle class and for the wealthy have sprung up in every direction, and they are rented or bought as soon as they are ready to be occupied. The people moving into these houses are mostly Republicans, as are also a large number of young men who find pleasanter homes in far up-town hotels and boarding-houses, convenient to the railway, at lower rates than they have to pay for inferior accommodations down town. The squatters in the territory, the large majority of whom are Democrats, are gradually being forced away, and many have taken refuge in New-Jersey, on Long Island, and in Westchester County. The district is, however, still Democratic, and, when the opposing factions are united, will give majorities for the candidates of that party. The total vote of the district is estimated to be about 6,000. The Republican votes for Cornell were about 1,800, but the Republican leaders confidently expect to give Garfield at least 2,500 votes in November. In local matters they expect to score some victories for their candidates, as there is a bitter hostility existing in the populous village of Manhattanville, and in other parts of the district between the followers of Irving Hall and John Kelly. Among the most influential foes of Tammany in the district are Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Hamblin, T. C. E. Ecclesine, Zachariah Halpin, Anthony Feehan, John Murray, Inspector of Weights and Measures; "Boss" John McLaughlin, the plumber of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, and Commissioner Tom Dunlap. Among the leaders of Tammany are Commissioner Tom Brennan, Assemblyman Joseph McEvoy, John B. Haskin, School Trustee Abraham Soulard, Chairman of the Tammany District Committee Thomas O'Callaghan, and ex-Assemblyman Hanschell. These rival leaders of the factions would not hesitate to cut the throats of each other politically if they were given the chance. Among the Republican leaders who are active and alert to seize all opportunities to further the interests of their party are Charles F. Bruder, Dr. John A. Bronson, Andrew J. Bleakley, Prof. John L. N. Hunt, Senator Forster, William H. Bellamy, Richard H. Greene, Thomas Hagen, J. O. Hunt, David Clarke, William T. Birdsall, Gilbert H. Hawes, William G. Owens, Robert W. Thompson, and David Taylor. The district is the largest in territory in the City, and is very long, extending from Fifty-second-street on the south to Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the north. The eastern boundaries are the Seventh-avenue in some parts and the Eighth-avenue in other parts, and its western boundary is the Hudson River. Its population is made up of the very rich and the very poor, largely composed, in the central and northern portions, of German gardeners and laboring men. Owing to its great length and the inconvenience to Republicans residing in the upper portion to attend the meeting of the district association, which meets at Sixty-seventh-street and the Western Boulevard, the Central Committee was petitioned by Republicans residing above Eighty-sixth-street to allow them to form another association in the district. This privilege was granted, and one will be soon organized, the two associations to divide representation in the Central Committee. For the same reason that renders two associations necessary in the district, six Garfield and Arthur campaign clubs have been formed in different localities, and all of them are flourishing and hold rousing meetings every week. The Central Campaign Club has a handsome banner at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, the German Club has another in Tenth-avenue, and other clubs are preparing to raise more.

Meetings of the "Garfield and Arthur Central Campaign Club of the district" are held at Hamilton Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, every Wednesday evening. The meeting of the club Wednesday last was largely attended. Dr. John O. Bronson presided. Mr. Walter R. Leggat, a young voter, recommended by the State Committee, made his maiden speech for the Republican Party. It was a creditable effort. He was followed by Mr. F. W. Whittredge, of the Independent Republican organization, who gave strong arguments from the stand-point of that body of voters to show that the people should support the Republican Party instead of the Democratic, which gave no guarantees of needed political reforms.

A grand rally of the Garfield and Arthur campaign club of the district was held on Wednesday evening at Grube's Hall, One Hundredth-street, near Tenth-avenue. Speeches were made by Messrs. Benjamin Van Riper, Charles H. Porter, Prof. L. L. N. Hunt, H. A. Matthews, and W. S. Owens on the issues of the campaign. At the close of the meeting a club of Boys in Blue was organized, and 87 members were enrolled.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, organized directly under the auspices of the regular association of the district, was held last evening at the head-quarters, Sixty-seventh-street and West Boulevard, President John L. N. Hunt in the chair. The Nineteenth Assembly District Campaign Club was present, and sung a number of campaign songs. The speakers were the Hon. John Fitch and Mr. E. R. Kennedy. Mr. Fitch spoke principally to the working men, and showed them that the Democratic Party was opposed to their interests. Mr. E. R. Kennedy followed Mr. Fitch, and kept the audience in roars of laughter with funny stories illustrative of the folly of the Democratic Party in calling for a change when the country was so prosperous and needed none. Before adjournment a large number of persons were enrolled in a company of Boys in Blue now in process of organization. It is expected that a battalion of about 500 from the district will parade when Gen. Grant arrives in this City.

Another Republican campaign club was organized in the district on Wednesday evening, at Carmansville. It was entitled the Washington Heights *Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club*. Its officers are Richard H. Greene, President; Nelson Newton and Edmund R. Fay, Secretaries. Col. Thompson, formerly on Gen. Garfield's staff, and other veterans of the late war, are endeavoring to form a company of Boys in Blue. The club has hired a hall and are fitting it up for the campaign. This makes six campaign clubs in the district.

Xth DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A LARGE MEETING ADDRESSED BY THE HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

One of the largest audiences which has ever greeted campaign orators in the Tenth Assembly District gathered last evening in Concordia Hall, Avenue A, near Second-street, to listen to the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. The large hall and galleries were packed to overflowing. A large proportion of those present were Germans, and the very frequent and earnest applause which greeted every point made for the Republican Party left no doubt as to the position occupied by the Germans of the district in this campaign. The meeting was presided over by Congressman Einstein, who made a brief opening speech in which he paid special attention to the Democratic cry of a tariff for revenue only, and then introduced the speaker of the evening. Mr. Depew said the one great question which now presented itself to every man who earned a dollar in any kind of vocation, and who was happy and contented in so doing, was whether he would continue such a condition of things or whether he would peril all his chances for prosperity and happiness for the mere sake of a change. The Democratic Party, he said, had declared for revenue reform, and then with unparalleled audacity declared for a free ballot, meaning that where they couldn't help it all men should vote but where they could help it no man should vote but a Democrat. The Democratic cry that "all things needed a change," did not hold good in business or matrimony, or in the affairs of this Nation. The Democrats did not urge Hancock for the Presidency because of his military record, for they took no stock in military records won in the war against the rebellion. They relied upon his great order No. 40. Mr. Depew reviewed at length the circumstances under which Gen. Hancock was sent by President Johnson to relieve Gen. Sheridan at New-Orleans, and then took up the Democratic objection that Gen. Garfield ought not to be made President because he was one of the Electoral Commission. "They forget to remember," said the speaker, "that James A. Garfield was placed on that commission by the unanimous vote of the Democrats in Congress, because they had perfect confidence in his ability and integrity, and they never found any reason to doubt his ability and integrity until he was nominated by the Republicans." Mr. Depew then made a succession of sharp thrusts at the enemy in reviewing the Democratic Party platforms since 1856. Not a Democratic leader in the country would dare now, he said, to go before the country on the platform of 1856, which declared for the extension of slavery into the Territories; nor on the platform of 1860, declaring that the Government had no right to coerce a State or defend itself against rebellion; nor on that of 1864, declaring that the war was a failure; nor that of 1868, asserting that the constitutional amendments embodying the results of the war were unconstitutional and void. As for the platform of 1872, Horace Greeley wrote it and put into it a good deal of patriotism and some sound financial doctrines, and the result was that half a million Democrats voted against it, because they couldn't swallow such sound views. The platform of 1876 declared that the Resumption act was an infamy and ought to be repealed, but no Democratic leader would dare go before the country on that platform to-day. Mr. Depew reviewed at length the dangerous course of the Democracy in Congress, and closed by contrasting the characters and records of the standard-bearers of each party.

XVIIIth DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association held a rousing meeting last evening in the Church Building, Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, Police Commissioner Joel W. Mason in the chair. [illegible]

... paign meetings which will be held every week, under the auspices of the association, from now until the day of election. At least 700 persons were present, and a large portion of the audience was composed of ladies. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Col. Bradley, of Kentucky, and Gen. Henry A. Barnum addressed the meeting on the issues of the campaign, and showed that the people of this country would make no mistake in voting for Garfield and Arthur. President Mason, before the adjournment of the association, called attention to the fact that the first day for the registration of voters would be on next Tuesday, Oct. 5.

XXIst DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Chickamauga Campaign club of the Twenty-first Assembly District met last evening at No. 8 East Fifty-ninth-street, and listened to addresses by Elihu Root, William J. Youngs, and others. The American people, Mr. Root said, will carefully sift the records of both parties, and of the men who control them before they intrust either one or the other with the Government. The people were getting tired of the Democratic mud-slinging against an honorable man, and those who now draw 329 on the flag-stones will find that on the 2d of November that will be the lucky number that will present the Republican candidate with the greatest gift of the Nation. The speaker then proceeded to show the difference between the declaration of principles of the Democracy and its practice. That party protested against centralization of government, and yet Democratic Congressmen voted to tack on the appropriation bills for the Army, Judiciary, &c., conditions for the repeal of old, honored laws. The cry of the Democrats for the maintenance of the public faith was strangely at variance with the repudiation of public debts by Democratic States. Mr. Root touched upon the protective tariff, and believed that its abolition, as proposed by the Democrats, would be ruinous to the industries of the country and to the working classes. Mr. Youngs next delivered an address, and the meeting adjourned.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS ATTACKED.

The Kuklux disposition recently shown in Brooklyn by the Democratic rowdies toward Republican processions appears to be spreading into that portion of Queens County adjoining the city. Only a few nights ago the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of East Williamsburg, returning from a ratification meeting of the Maspeth Republican Club, were set upon as they were passing the Democratic wigwam. The national flag seems to have been the cause of the trouble, for the moment the man bearing it passed under the Hancock and English banner he was attacked by a number of men, who attempted to wrench the flag from his grasp. It was trampled in the dust, but they did not succeed in getting possession of it, and the Republicans made such a determined stand that the Democrats were soon glad to beat a hasty retreat. Another case has since occurred. While the Maspeth Club were on their way home from a meeting at East Williamsburg some miscreant threw a large stone from behind a clump of bushes into the procession, striking Michael Emery on the side of the head, inflicting a severe wound. The stone-thrower was pursued, but escaped.

RICHMOND COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The Richmond County Republicans held their convention yesterday in Tynan's Hall, at Stapleton. Mr. George William Curtis was chosen Chairman. He made a short address, in the course of which he said that within the past 20 years every candidate the party had named for President had gone to the White House, and, by a free vote and a fair count, there was not the least doubt but that Gen. Garfield would be the next President of the United States. Mr. Curtis also said that Massachusetts would give a good account of itself on election day. The convention selected nine delegates to the Congressional Convention, as follows: Northfield—De Witt C. Stafford and George Scofield; Castleton—C. Stewart Davison and James Gee; Middletown—W. H. Bostwick and George Wilson; Southfield—David Tysen and E. C. Bridgeman; Westfield—M. C. Ayres. Previous to the holding of the convention the new County Committee met for organization and re-elected the old officers for the ensuing year: Chairman—T. De Witt C. Stafford; Vice-Chairman—Michael Conkling; Secretary—John Waters, Jr., and Treasurer—Kneeland S. Townsend.

INCIDENTS OF THE CANVASS.

F. H. Snyder, of Jersey City, addressed the Republicans of the Second Ward of Bayonne last night.

A handsome Garfield and Arthur banner was raised on Wednesday evening by the Republicans of the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn at the junction of Prospect-place and Flatbush-avenue.

The Hon. I. I. Hayes addressed the First Regiment Roscoe Conkling Brigade at their meeting on Wednesday evening at Rapp's Hall, No. 161 West Nineteenth-street. The regiment has enrolled over 200 members.

The Republicans of Hoboken held a rousing and enthusiastic mass-meeting on Wednesday night. Addresses were delivered by Congressman Lewis A. Brigham, Rush Burgess, of Richmond, Va., and Major Barrett, of Newark.

The German Republicans in the Fourth District of Jersey City have formed a Garfield and Arthur campaign club, and are now having a banner made which they will raise on Saturday night, Oct. 9. They intend to hold meetings in the district from now until election day.

The Tenth Assembly District Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club will hold a grand rally this evening at their head-quarters, No. 385 Bowery, at which addresses will be made by the Hon. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Capt. C. Otto Baese, Capt. James Duncan, and William H. Lockwood.

The Lincoln Union Club of the Ninth Ward will display a Garfield and Arthur transparency this evening, in Abingdon-square. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. Anson G. McCook, the Hon. R. Burgess, of Virginia, and Major W. Bullard, after which the Boys in Blue will parade through the district.

A large meeting of the Garfield and Arthur campaign club of the First Ward was held last evening at No. 4 Morris-street. The club has a membership of 130, and is about to complete the organization of a company of Boys in Blue. Speeches were made last evening by the Hon. George W. Wren and Col. Stegman, of Brooklyn.

Prominent in the parade to be given in honor of Gen. Grant on his arrival in this City will be a battalion of 100, formed from the different companies of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., fully officered and equipped. The battalion is now being organized, and at a meeting of Company K a few evenings ago out of 55 members present 40 were enrolled.

William H. Brown, a crippled veteran, residing in Hancock, N. Y., denies the statement made by one John D. Legg, that he intended to vote for Hancock. He owes, he says, Gen. Hancock a debt of gratitude, but he has always been a Republican and does not intend to allow personal friendship to control his judgment. He will vote the Garfield and Arthur Electoral ticket.

The Hon. Anson G. McCook addressed a large meeting on Wednesday night in Latimer Hall, Brooklyn, and immediately after the meeting a Garfield and Arthur battery was formed, 85 men signing the roll. The following officers were elected: Marshall W. Brigham, Captain; C. H. Boyer, First Lieutenant; C. H. Bechtel, Second Lieutenant; C. L. Burchard, First Sergeant.

The largest political meeting ever held in Katonah, Westchester County, was that of Wednesday evening. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and James Wood were the speakers. The Empire Saxehorn Band and the Katonah Glee Club furnished the music. The meeting was held in a large tent in which were gathered nearly 1,000 persons. The Hon. John Jay will deliver an address in the early part of this month.

The Republicans of Elizabeth had a grand rally Wednesday night. Library Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the meeting was acknowledged to be the finest ever held in the city. Mr. C. O. Morris presided. Stirring speeches were made by Gen. N. P. Banks, the Hon. F. A. Potts, the candidate for Governor; the Rev. Dr. Pingry, and Judge Robbins. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested throughout the entire meeting.

CHANGES OF POLLING-PLACES.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and approved of the lists of polling-places for the Sixth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts. The following changes in polling-places were made: Third Election, First Assembly District—From No. 11 West-street to No. 5 Greenwich-street; Fourth Election, First Assembly District—From No. 36 Rector-street to No. 11 West-street; Seventh Election, Seventeenth Assembly District—From No. 681 Eleventh-avenue to No. 675 Eleventh-avenue; Sixteenth Election, Twenty-third Assembly District—From No. 2,159 Third-avenue to No. 2,170 Third-avenue; Nineteenth Election, Sixth Assembly District—From No. 22 Hester-street to No. 9 Suffolk-street; Seventh Election, Nineteenth Assembly District—From No. 810 Tenth-avenue to No. 813 Ninth-avenue; Fifth Election, Thirteenth Assembly District—From No. 189 Seventh-avenue to No. 271 West Seventeenth-street, and Twenty-seventh Election, Thirteenth Assembly District—From No. 373 Eighth-avenue to No. 328 Ninth-avenue. The polling-place for the Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District was fixed at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street and Railroad-avenue. All the polling-places have now been selected and formally designated.

THE POPULATION OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—The *Dispatch* to-day published a complete tabulated statement by counties, cities, and towns of the result of the census in Virginia. So far as the population is concerned, the aggregate figures show it to be 1,509,335 in 1880, against 1,225,163 in 1870, being an increase during the last decade of 284,172, or over 23 per cent.

POTATO BUGS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, New-Brunswick, Sept. 30.—The potato bug is becoming a serious affliction in Fredericton to house-keepers as well as to potato-growers. The bugs are so numerous that they [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

GLORIFYING TAMMANY.

MR. KELLY MAKES A SPEECH BEFORE THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany Hall General Committee was called to order last evening by Chairman Henry D. Purroy. The wigwam was crowded by many of the old familiar figure-heads in local politics. A gentleman who bears a striking resemblance to the Tammany proprietor of a lager-beer saloon was introduced as William L. Brown, of Ohio. When the orator reached the platform he said it was not exactly true that he had just arrived from Ohio. He had had the pleasure of sojourning in this City for several months. Mr. Brown started off with the wild assertion that the war ended 15 years ago, and that as it was one of the "things" of the past it should not be mentioned in this enlightened age. Then he launched forth a long address that fairly made Mr. Kelly gasp for breath, and there was a feeling of great relief when Mr. Brown retired from the platform. There were shouts of "Kelly," "Kelly," and the chief of the Tammany tribe, who was fairly itching for the opportunity to speak, ascended the platform. When he reached the speaker's stand every man in the hall seemed to feel that it was his bounden duty to arise and scream for his master. Mr. Kelly stood rigid and defiant. In his usual husky voice the great chieftain said that a great deal had occurred since the last meeting of the General Committee. This astonishing piece of information was hailed with applause. Mr. Kelly was surprised that so much had happened in so short a time. At this there was another outburst of applause. Then he threw cold water upon the enthusiastic members of his committee by proclaiming that he did not intend to refer to any troubles that might have existed in the Democratic Party in the State of New-York. History, he said, has made a record for the Tammany organization within the past four weeks, [prolonged applause,] and he would leave it to the historian to say that the record was creditable to that organization. He congratulated his hearers on the fact that the successes [meaning the upheaval of the Irving Hall party] were entirely due to the "firmness and integrity" of the Tammany organization. He was anxious to bury the past and to look to the future.

Mr. Kelly said that, in his opinion, the history of the Vermont election would be known "some day or other." He made the astounding statement in cold blood that men had been sent from this City, Philadelphia, and Boston to Vermont, and added that these men actually voted at the election in that State last month. This assertion, unblushingly made by a man who prides himself, above all other things, upon his truthfulness, was received with a tumult of applause. Mr. Kelly paid a glowing tribute to his great turnout of last Thursday night week. Among the queer sentences uttered by Mr. Kelly was this: "The blood that hung over this Nation has been erased." It was applauded, like everything else that Mr. Kelly said. He declared that he could see the handwriting on the wall, and incidently referred to "Belshazzar's feast." He made a terrible attempt to describe the battle-field of Gettysburg, and gave a unique description of Gen. Hancock's part in that encounter. Mr. Kelly reminded his hearers that the election is near at hand, and that there is no better political organization in the world than the Tammany Hall organization. He said that this band of warriors will resort to the "usual means" of furthering the interests of the Democratic candidates. He rather staggered his henchmen by telling them that there are 60,000 or 70,000 voters in this County who never vote at all, and called upon his audience to organize in companies of 10 and 25, with Captains, to bring out this vote for Hancock. He suggested that they should let the war "pass," and the negro "pass," except "you" take him by the hand. "See," said Mr. Kelly, in a wild burst of enthusiasm, "that they become educated and cultured." He advised that Northern Democrats should loan their money to Southern Democrats so that the latter might become brave and strong. Mr. Kelly closed with a glowing tribute to Gen. Hancock.

It was said last night that Mr. Kelly intends to visit Gen. Hancock to-day to ask him whether he has pledged the political patronage of the State to Samuel J. Tilden in the event of his election.

THE BROKEN VIOLIN.

MR. CONSTANT MAYER'S NEW PICTURE—ANOTHER PARTLY FINISHED WORK.

Mr. Constant Mayer has just completed an exceedingly interesting picture, "The Broken Violin." A dark-haired girl of about 12 looks pitifully at you from the canvas. The exceedingly clever artist has produced wonderfully well a double expression to the face. With children, when a loss is felt, there comes to grief just a shade of resentment. The figure is dressed in a low-tone colored serge, wears a blue apron, and over the arm a shawl is thrown. The rent in the violin, the broken strings, tell the tale in part, but it is the look in the child's face which completes the story. There is a certain tenderness, something very sympathetic in all Constant Mayer's works, which appeals directly to the feelings. But the conception of this artist's work is never beyond his technical powers of execution. Every detail is carefully studied, and the drawing is admirable. The girl stands out from a gray wall, and there is a trail of morning-glories hanging over one side, and this is the little bit of cheerfulness which lurks in the picture. Quite near to its finishing point is a picture of a French peasant girl, from a sketch taken by Mr. Mayer at Besançon last year. A very graceful portrait of a lady is among the latest work of this artist. Perhaps Mr. Mayer has never been happier, or has evinced more true feeling, than in this picture of "The Broken Violin."

NEW GOODS AT JOHNSTON'S.

The striking ingenuity of French modistes and mantua-makers is well exemplified in the importations which have just been added to the stock of J. & C. Johnston, of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, whose Fall opening was held yesterday and Wednesday. For richness of material used and elegance of designs, the new costumes surpass anything, perhaps, that has yet been obtained by the foreign buyers of this house. One of them is a *robe de ceremonie*, or reception dress, of black satin and brocaded velvet, having a princess back and long train. The material of the front is black satin, which is richly embroidered with fine cut jet. The basque and train are of rich brocaded velvet. Copies of this dress are being made in white satin, the design being regarded as particularly adapted to wedding dresses. The fashionable jerseys of Paris and London have also been obtained, but are here modified to suit American taste by the addition of a small cape or collar of beads and fringe. Another garment just from Paris is a dolman of *loutre* colored silk, with garniture of feathers and beads. The most striking novelty, however, is in the sleeves, which are supplied with large pendants of the material, knotted together somewhat loosely. There is also a dolman, or mantle, of satin de Lyon and brocaded velvet, with Oriental sleeves and trimmings of Rocky Mountain chinchilla. The interior is lined with old gold silk and plush. A young lady who has charge of the millinery department recently arrived from Paris with choice specimens from the establishments of Virot, Touvee, Eugenie, and other leading modistes. Among them are the latest styles in English riding and carriage hats.

FROM THE SAN DONATO SALE.

Messrs. Sypher & Co. exhibited yesterday at their rooms, No. 739 and No. 744 Broadway, purchases made at the famous San Donato sale, which took place in Florence some months ago. Prince Demidoff, quite as eccentric a person as the late Marquis of Hertford, had piled together at San Donato an enormous quantity of pictures, statues, china antiques, and furniture. Here, outside of the palaces in France, was supposed to be the chiefest gems of that peculiar furniture so much in vogue in the time of the Great Napoleon—and which is called *genre empire*. At Messrs. Sypher & Co.'s can be seen those massive chairs, somewhat stiff, but pompous of their kind, in which dignitaries of the time of the Consulate might have sat in audience. Here is a dressing table with a round glass, said to have belonged to the imperial Corsican. On a table there is a tricolored flag, stiff with gold bees, and embroidery which was the standard of the First Regiment of Grenadiers, and on it there is inscribed a series of victories from Marengo down to Moscow. There are old Italian cabinets of dark wood, all quaintly carved, with more modern secretaries inlaid with Sèvres. Here are specimens of Saxe, Berlin, Dresden, and Capo di Monte china. You pick up a cup, and it is the one some enthusiastic people presented to Rossini, when all Europe went mad with the music of "Tancredi." Handsome *portières* of damask, a century or two old, look as fresh as if they had been made but yesterday. A large mosaic table, showing a Turkish defeat, was a gift from a Russian Emperor to Prince Demidoff. On a table there is a huge clock with candelabra to match of bronze and malachite, gorgeous to a degree. In the French illustrated work *l'Art*, the fullest pictorial details of this extraordinary collection might have been seen, and the Messrs. Sypher seem to have made quite a judicious selection.

NO FURTHER EPIZOOTY ALARM.

Since the first alarm occasioned by the advent of the epizooty subsided horse-owners have settled down to the conviction that the disease is of an extremely mild type, and very little anxiety is manifested as to its daily progress. In the stables were it first appeared it is now nearly extinguished, while in those where it broke out at a later period very few new cases have been reported during the last 24 hours. No fatal cases have yet occurred in any quarter. It is a very fortunate circumstance that thus far very few valuable horses or private stables have been invaded. In the stables of Mr. Jerome, at Jerome Park, one case, said by the veterinary surgeon in attendance to be a mild case of distemper, has been under treatment for the last two or three days. A strict quarantine was at once established, and up to last evening no more animals had been attacked. The case was extremely mild—indeed, scarcely distinguishable from an ordinary cold. Mr. Robert Bonner said yesterday afternoon that two or three of his horses were troubled with a slight cough, but he doubted whether it was caused by anything more serious than a slight cold. In other stables the same state of facts prevails; there are occasional cases of cough more or less severe. It was estimated yesterday by a prominent veterinary practitioner that not less than 3,500 draught-horses have been attacked with the disease within the last five days. The symptoms have not been fully developed in more than one case in thirty; but their rapid spread through crowded stables are held to furnish undoubted evidence of contagiousness or of infection.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The annual reopening of Wallack's Theatre is justly looked upon by the best class of theatre-goers as an event of unusual interest and importance; and the beginning of the twenty-ninth regular season last night attracted, therefore, a very large and brilliant gathering. The play was "As You Like It"—the most sparkling of romantic comedies, whose charm and freshness harmonize delightfully with this post-Summer season. Mr. Wallack has revived this play for the purpose, seemingly, of presenting the new members of his company in familiar characters and of introducing Miss Rose Coghlan, who has returned to his theatre as leading woman, in a particularly fine part—Rosalind. The new additions to the company are Mr. Osmond Tearle, who appeared as Jacques; Mr. John Pitt, the Orlando, and Mr. William Elton, the Touchstone. Mr. Tearle, the new leading man, is well known on the provincial stage of England, and has been seen frequently as Hamlet; in London he has supported Mr. Joseph Jefferson and other prominent actors. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Elton are not so well known. The second of these takes the place vacated by Mr. Harry Beckett, who is now in London. Among the old favorites who reappeared last evening, and indeed among all the players who took part in the performance, Mr. John Gilbert stood naturally first, for he is the oldest and greatest artist of the company. Others in the cast were Mr. Henry Edwards, Duke; Mr. Gerald Eyre, Frederic; Mr. J. H. Gilmour, Le Beau; Miss Stella Boniface, Celia; Miss Effie Germon, Audrey, and Miss Marion Booth, Phebe. The new-comers were welcomed cordially by the audience, Miss Coghlan and Mr. Gilbert were received with enthusiasm, and all the favorites were generously applauded.

It was generally supposed that the text used by Miss Litton in her late London revival of the play would be followed in this reproduction. But, though Mr. Wallack has wisely accepted some of Miss Litton's suggestions, his plans and emendations are essentially his own. Miss Litton, it may be explained here, altered the old stage version of "As You Like It" in many of its important features, her management of the woodland scenes being especially fresh and artistic. Her emendations of the text were also excellent, chief among these being the restoration to the First Lord of the verses descriptive of the moralizing Jacques; of the conversation at the first appearance of Corin and Silvius, and the conduct of the forest dialogue between Rosalind and Orlando, and of the dialogue between the Duke and his companions. These changes were appropriate and Shakespearean, while the first restoration was certainly one that all critics could dwell upon with pleasure. The changes effected by Mr. Wallack are far less radical than those of Miss Litton, but consist for the most part in novelties of stage management; and he has not imitated the English actress in her treatment of the First Lord's speech.

It may be added that in any performance of "As You Like It," the features that command most attention are the stage conceptions of Rosalind and Jacques—two characters that have been singularly misunderstood by many intelligent actors. The traditional manner of representing Rosalind—both *as regards costume and action—is highly absurd*, and presupposes *in Orlando a degree of dullness* that is incompatible with a true knowledge of his character. Actresses, who shape their conceptions on this manner, make no effort to conceal the feminine traits of the character, and in their dress, as in their bearing, betray the woman most transparently. A Rosalind clad in the fashion of a page and full of effeminate prettiness is not Shakespeare's Rosalind at all. The character should be dressed naturally, and should be played with dash, brilliancy, and freedom from restraint; not coarsely, that is to say, but in the spirit of the author's words, "I will speak to him like a saucy lacquey, and under that habit play the knave with him." Most actresses fail in this character because their art is not subtle and deep enough to allow them to act two characters at the same time—one for Orlando and one for their audience; to deceive the former and not to deceive the latter. As to Jacques, it is a shallow notion that places him before us as a sad, serious, and philosophical cynic, though it is in this spirit that the part is always acted; he is merely a worn-out libertine, weary of his own excesses, merry in his folly, and sad only in a worldly sense. To take him too earnestly is to mistake his nature. Upon these characters—Rosalind and Jacques—a great deal of criticism has been spent; and while one actress, Miss Litton, has gone far to impersonate a really transformed and boyish Rosalind, no actor has yet attempted to embody the volatile and insincere Jacques.

The performance was extremely slow last evening, and should be made brisker and lighter at several important points. This sense of slowness was aggravated by Mr. Tearle's heavy method of acting, a method which Mr. Pitt has also made his own in a more limited degree. Both actors have good presences, and both are thoroughly British from toe to crown; their reading is emphatic, cumbersome, and unsympathetic. Mr. Tearle's voice is the heavier of the two, and, though powerful, is essentially harsh; Mr. Pitt has good natural tones, but he manages them badly. It is impossible at this early date to assert whether these actors are really valuable additions to Mr. Wallack's company; but it is certainly true that neither Mr. Tearle's Jacques nor Mr. Pitt's Orlando was a good performance. Neither had caught the spirit of his part, and what one lacked in lightness, grace, and variety, the other lacked in tenderness and ardor. The former's conception of Jacques was cut on the traditional lines. As to Miss Coghlan, she dressed her part perfectly, and acted it with intelligence and charm; her performance suggested maturity too constantly, but it was on the whole an excellent performance. Miss Coghlan's conception of the character came very close to that briefly outlined above. It is needless to write of Mr. Gilbert's Adam and Miss Germon's Audrey, both impersonations being of the highest excellence. Most of the other parts were in careful and capable hands. The play was mounted with some very artistic scenery.

"As you Like It" will be followed shortly by a revival of "Romeo and Juliet," with Mr. Tearle as Romeo, and Miss Coghlan as Juliet.

OBITUARY.

LOUIS MESTAYER, COMEDIAN.

Louis Mestayer, a well-known comedian, died suddenly in this City on Wednesday. He was born in New-York in 1821, and made his first appearance in the old Chatham-Street Theatre, then managed by Charles R. Thorne, Sr., his brother-in-law. Mr. Mestayer's face was very familiar to New-York theatre-goers, although of late years he had not been regularly engaged in any of the Metropolitan play-houses. He was a regular member of the theatrical company at Wood's Museum, under the management of George Wood, and played there during the first performances of the Lydia Thompson troupe in this country, 12 years ago. More recently he played the Judge in "The Danites." He has been seen since in sporadic performances given by what are known as "snap" companies; but he was a useful man upon the stage, and found plenty to do. His sister, known professionally as Miss Emily Mestayer, played juvenile parts in the "lecture room" of Barnum's old museum many years ago, and later was the "first old woman," in different seasons, of Wallack's and the Union-Square Theatres. Mr. Mestayer was the uncle of the cherubic Mr. W. A. Mestayer, who is the chief attraction of the "Tourists" combination.

A FRENCHMAN'S BUSINESS SCHEMES.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30.—M. Fourseme Escande, of France, writes to the French press of this city expressing his belief that the French duty on Canadian-built ships will be reduced to 40 cents per ton, and anticipating the revival in Quebec of ship-building, especially of vessels for the French fisheries. He also states that it is his intention, in connection with Messrs. Dior Brothers, of Granville, France, to begin next year running a new line of steamers between that port and Quebec. He believes it can be supported by the subsidies of $250,000 promised by the Canadian Government and of $100,000 promised by the Government of France, and by the trade in exporting Canadian live stock and phosphates to France.

THE ATALAYA'S CARTRIDGES.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30.—Divers continue to find rifle cartridges near the old berth of the Atalaya. Several hundreds were brought up this morning.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR

1880. REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN. 1880.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman.
THOMAS C. PLATT, Chairman Executive Committee.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Treasurer.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON, JOHN W. VROOMAN, HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretaries.

MEETINGS:

FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

Angelica	Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Nicholville	Col. CHARLES D. BAKER.
Ilion	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Franklin	BURTON T. BEACH.
Rossie	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Ballston Spa	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Painted Post	Hon. E. B. GERE.
Lancaster	Hon. E. L. PITTS.
North Lansing	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Broadalbin	Gen. THOMAS M. HITE.
Richville	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Newburg	Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.
Lafargeville	Col. T. B. WHITE.
Trumansburg	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
West Winfield	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Walden	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Oswego	J. R. VAN WORMER. Gen. BRADLEY WINSLOW.
Albion	JOSEPH L. LUCKEY.
Kelloggsville	Hon. THEO. M. POMEROY.
Victory	S. E. PAYNE. JOHN E. SAVERY.
Amsterdam	Rev. B. I. IVES.
Abingdon Square, N.Y.	Major WILLARD BULLARD. Hon. "RUSH" BURGESS. Hon. A. G. McCOOK.
Pike, afternoon and Evening	Hon. RICHARD CROWLEY. Hon. GEORGE G. HOSKINS.
Ramapo	Col. A. S. WOOD.
Peekskill	Hon. CHARLES G. FALL, Mass.
Watkins	EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Bay Shore, Long Island	JOHN F. QUARLES.
Newark, N. Y.	Gen. JOHN B. MURRAY.
Stony Point	Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.
Springwater, evening	Hon. EDWIN HICKS.
Webster's Cr'sing, P. M.	Hon. EDWARD HICKS.
Riker's Hollow	Hon. C. S. LINCOLN.
Orange, N. J.	Hon. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Rep. Club, 411 Bl'k'r-st.	Col. J. W. JONES.
Lowell, N. Y.	Hon. THOMAS M. HITE. Rev. M. N. CAPRON.
G. & A. Club, 2,223 3d-av.	Col. JOHN S. LOOMIS.
Pawling	Major R. C. BADGER.
G.&A. Club, 385 Bowery	Judge JACOB M. PATTERSON. Capt. JAMES DUNCAN. WILLIAM C. LOCKWOOD.
Wellsville	Hon. A. A. YATES.
Vail's Gate	Capt. J. OWEN MOORE.
Haverstraw	LEWIS E. CARR.
Waterford	Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Broadalbin	Gen. THOMAS M. HITE.
Yonkers	Rev. DELOS LULL. E. P. BAIRD. F. W. BROWN.
Watkins	Hon. HANFORD STRUBLE.

SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

Hume	Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Lisbon Centre	Col. CHARLES D. BAKER.
Delhi	BURTON T. BEACH.
Ogdensburg	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Hornby	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Ellisburg, 2 P. M.	Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER.
Schenectady	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Madrid	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Lake View House Grove	Col. T. B. WHITE.
Worthville	Gen. BRADLEY WINSLOW.
Stuyvesant Falls	W. W. THOMPSON.
Elmira	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Mechanicville	Major J. OWEN MOORE.
Reading Centre	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Hudson	Hon. CHAS. G. FALL, of Mass.
Nunda	Hon. A. A. YATES.
Corning	EDMUND O'CONNOR. Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.
Woodsville, 4 P. M.	Col. T. B. WHITE.
Millville	CLARK D. KNAPP. J. I. SIGNOR.
Little Falls	Col. E. A. BAXTER.
Olean	Hon. HORACE BEMIS.
Freehold, 1 P. M.	Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Canandaigua	Hon. E. L. PITTS.
West Eaton	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Gainesville, P. M. and evening	Hon. GEORGE G. HOSKINS. J. S. JOHNSON. AUGUSTUS HARRINGTON.
Little Neck, L. I.	JOHN F. QUARLES.
Sandy Hill	Hon. F. X. SHOONMAKER.
Bristol Springs, P. M.	Hon. C. S. LINCOLN.
New-Brighton	Hon. GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
Crown Point	Hon. M. D. GROVER.
Sayville, Long Island	Hon. S. S. BURDETTE, of Washington.
Milton	Hon. A. T. CLEARWATER.
Conquest, P. M.	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP. Hon. WM. B. WOODIN.
Niles	Hon. W. L. NOYES.
Jamestown	Hon. PORTER SHELDON.
West Camden, P. M.	W. R. SUTTON. W. A. MATTESON.
Monterey, afternoon	Capt. D. P. BROWN.
Hoosick, afternoon	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Williamstown	J. R. VAN WORMER.
Patchogue	WILLIAM WOOD.
Theresa	C. J. CLARK.
Henderson	A. A. WHEELER.
Himrods, P. M.	Hon. HANFORD STRUBLE.

MONDAY, OCT. 4.

Oneonta	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
De Kalb Junction	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Candor	Rev. WM. SEARLES. EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Utica	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Port Henry	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Dundee	Hon. A. A. YATES.
Potsdam	Hon. GEORGE WREN.
Greenport	Gen. A. G. McCOOK. D. W. C. SPRAGUE.
Homer	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Moreston	Gen. HENRY L. BURNETT.
Dunkirk	Col. CLARK E. CARR.
Smyrna	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Alfred Centre	Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Greenbush	Col. A. S. WOOD.
No. 425 East Houston-st.	WILLIAM WOOD.
Unadilla	Hon. E. B. GERE.
Ellington	Col. O. T. BEARD.
Morrisville	JOHN R. VAN WORMER.
Corner of Erwin and North 2d sts., Brooklyn	Hon. S. S. BURDETT, of Washington.
Antwerp	Hon. WARNER MILLER.
Reed's Corners	Hon. HANFORD STRUBLE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 5.

Watkins	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Jamestown	Col. O. T. BEARD.
Ellenville	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Canton	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Owego	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Bainbridge	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Ausable Forks	BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Freeport, Long Island	Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM. Gen. J. T. OWEN.
Berlin	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Marathon	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Loch Sheldrake	Gen. HENRY S. BURNET.
Mount Kisco	Major WILLARD BULLARD.
Yonkers	Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED.
Northport	Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.
Sennett	Hon. E. B. GERE. Hon. S. E. PAYNE.
Pierrepont Manor, Mass-meeting	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Lowville	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
West Chester	Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.
Oneida	Hon. WILLIAM B. WOODIN.
Tottenville	Hon. S. S. BURDETT.
Redwood, P. M.	Hon. WARNER MILLER. Hon. CHAS. R. SKINNER.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6.

Booneville	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Brushton, Mass-meeting, afternoon	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Brushton, Mass-meeting, evening	Hon. A. X. PARKER.
Ovid, afternoon	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Sandy Creek	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Apalachin	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Westport	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Afton	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Crown Point	BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Cincinnatus, afternoon	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Grahamville	Gen. HENRY L. BURNETT.
Katonah	Hon. C. A. L. GOLDEY.
Owasco	Hon. E. B. GERE.
Forrestville, afternoon	Col. O. T. BEARD.
Johnstown	Hon. W. B. WOODIN.
Hempstead	Hon. S. S. BURDETT.
Cohocton	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS.
Watertown	Hon. WARNER MILLER.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7.

Auburn	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
West Troy	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Gloversville	Hon. W. B. WOODIN.
Cooperstown	Col. A. S. WOOD.
Keeseville	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Turn Halle, Meserole-st., Brooklyn	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Pulaski	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Waverly	Rev. WM. SEARLES.
Alpine	Gen. JAS. H. WARWICK.
Smithville Flats	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Addison	EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Hammondsville	BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Schenevus	Hon A. A. YATES.
Neversink Flats	Gen. HENRY L. BURNETT.
New Hope	Hon. E. B. GERE.
Stockton	Col. O. T. BEARD.
Deerfield	W. A. MATTESON. JOHN A. BRANDEGEE.
Carthage	Hon. WARNER MILLER.
Lorraine	Hon. C. R. SKINNER.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—1 A. M.—For New-England, clear or fair weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising, followed by falling, barometer, and continued low temperature, with frost.

For the Middle States, clear or fair weather, winds shifting to south-east and south-west, with slowly falling barometer and slowly rising temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, south-east to north-east winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, slight changes in temperature, and a light rise followed by falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, slowly falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, except in the Eastern Gulf States, north-east to south-east winds.

For the lower lake region, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, local rains, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, a slight rise in temperature, light local rains, partly cloudy weather, and variable winds, generally from south to west.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather, light rains in Missouri and Iowa, winds generally from south to west, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or fair weather.

The rivers will change slightly.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, and Cape Henry.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	60°	51°	3:30 P. M.	81°	60°
6 A. M.	60°	49°	6 P. M.	75°	58°
9 A. M.	64°	53°	9 P. M.	69°	51°
12 M.	70°	57°	12 P. M.	65°	50°

Average temperature yesterday......53½°
Average temperature for same date last year......68°

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Answering the statement in this morning's dispatches that the owner of the stallion Piedmont, at Louisville, challenges any trotting stallion in the world, Col. P. A. Finigan, owner of Santa Claus, says that he made the same offer a year ago, which still holds good, and he will trot Santa Claus against Piedmont for $5,000 a side, best three in five, the trot to come off in San Francisco.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The *Sportsman* this morning says: "Messrs. Gibson, of Putney; Messenger, of Teddington, and Wallace Ross will enter for the prizes offered by the American firm in the international regatta. Trickett and Laycock did some hard work yesterday. Hanlan and Trickett will be on the river at 10:30 o'clock this morning."

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Sept. 30.—Oct. 12 is the day fixed by Judge Veazey for the beginning of S. N. Waite's trial, the place to be determined upon after consultation with the other Judges.

Poisoned Cheese.
The best thing for rats, mice, and bugs. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 115 Fulton-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: A Great Party's Record; Secretary Evarts on the Deeds of the Republican Party; A Gentle Bourbon Boast; Conciliating the Powers; A Grand Rally at Warren; The "Reunited" Factions; The Bourbon Break Up; Local Political Contest; Europe's Troubled East; Presbyterian Methods; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Events in this City; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,256 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

To Consumptives.—WILBOR'S COD-LIVER-OIL AND LIME has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-liver-oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. It can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such an objection to the Cod-liver-oil when taken without Lime. It is prescribed by the regular faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces at greatly reduced prices by the manufacturer. P. FORD, No. 347 Broadway, up stairs.

To Recover permanently from mental or bodily excesses take VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

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BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

ABECASIS—DE PASS.—In London, England, on Wednesday, 29th September, at the residence of the bride's father, SOLOMON ABECASIS, of New-York, to ESTHER, daughter of Daniel de Pass, of London.

KENNEDY—APPLETON.—At the Cathedral, Boston, on the 28th inst., by his Grace the Archbishop, ARTHUR J. CLARKE KENNEDY, of England, to ALICE MAUD, daughter of Wm. Stuart Appleton, of New-York City.

DIED.

BIRDSALL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, ANSON B. BIRDSALL, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 50 East 126th-st., Friday, Oct. 1, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BROWN.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., BENJAMIN BROWN, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, North Broadway, on Friday, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of the 2 o'clock train from 42d-st.

BOOTH.—At Kalamazoo, Thursday, Sept. 30, ABIGAIL BROOKS BOOTH, widow of Wm. L. Booth, formerly of New-York City, aged 75.

DAKIN.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, CAROLINE S., daughter of Cyrus P. and the late Elizabeth L. Dakin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 Grace-st., Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry, Hoboken, N. J., until 1:30 P. M.

FOSTER.—MABEL C. FOSTER, youngest daughter of Alonzo W. and Mary P. Foster, Sept. 29, aged 4 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Friday, Oct. 1, 1 P. M., from "The Aberdeen," Broadway, corner 21st-st.

GAYLORD.—At the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 26th inst., JOHN, son of the late Sam'l Gaylord, of Middletown, Conn.

GLOVER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 28, at Middletown, Conn., ANN MARY CRUGER, wife of Daniel Glover, in her 70th year.

Funeral on Friday, Oct. 1, from her late residence, at 2 o'clock. Relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

HALL.—On Wednesday, at the Berkeley, 5th-av., corner 9th-st., ROBERT HUNT HALL, son of Edwin C. and Millie Hall, aged 4 years 1 month and 18 days.

LOCKWOOD.—At Linden, N. J., Wednesday morning, Sept. 29, Rev. BENJAMIN LOCKWOOD, aged 73 years.

Funeral services at the house, Friday, Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Trains, via Pennsylvania Railroad, from New-York at 12 M. and 1 P. M. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment Saturday morning.

ROWLEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, FREDERIC PAINE, son of Amelia T. and A. Stewart Rowley, aged 6 months and 28 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 469 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.

SCHMIDT.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, after a severe illness, G. SCHMIDT, aged 67 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 557 Hancock-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHADDLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, HENRY V. SHADDLE, in his 70th year.

Funeral from No. 221 8th-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 12 M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THOS. E. KIRBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR ART ROOMS, NO. 845 BROADWAY, (opposite Wallack's.)

A very desirable assortment of ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, Made specially for wareroom sales, BY E. W. HUTCHINS & SON, AND JOHN H. HORSFALL.

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To be sold by auction, without reserve, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, OCT. 5 AND 6, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

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TRY MOIR'S GENUINE SCOTCH JAMS and Marmalade for lunch, Omelets, &c. They have the full flavor of the fruit, and are superior to preserves. The Seville Orange Marmalade, Raspberry Jam, Strawberry Jam, Rasp and Currant Jam, Red Currant Jam, Black Currant Jam, Damson Jam, Green Gage Jam, Gooseberry Jam, Apricot Jam. All in nice pound white pots with fancy labels.

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MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Offer new designs in GAS FIXTURES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, METAL AND PORCELAIN LAMPS AND ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK. NOS. 836 AND 838 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 2, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and at 11 A. M., for Ireland direct, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed;) on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow, and at 3 P. M., for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Vaderland, via Antwerp. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Cape Hayti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island leave New-York Sept. 28. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Sept. 28. The mails for Havana leave New-York Sept. 29 and 30. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York Oct. 2. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Sept. 30 and Oct. 2. The mails for St. Thomas and Barbadoes leave New-York Oct. 2. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Oct. 19. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Oct. 23.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1880.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETON'S DICTIONARY OF NEW-YORK.

SIXTH EDITION JUST READY. Corrected and revised to date. With Maps of New-York and Vicinity. Paper. Price, 30 cents.

An invaluable hand-book for citizens or travelers, giving a vast fund of information on innumerable subjects, much of which is not otherwise accessible.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

MACAULAY'S MISCELLANEOUS WORKS. The Miscellaneous Works of Lord Macaulay. From New Electrotype Plates. In five volumes, 8vo, Cloth, with paper labels and uncut edges, in a box, $10. [To match the Library Edition of Macaulay's England, lately issued.]

II.

STUDIES OF CHURCH-BUILDING.

Historical Studies of Church-building in the Middle Ages. Venice, Siena, Florence. By CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. 8vo, Cloth, $3.

"It is an elaborate treatise on the ecclesiastical architecture of Venice, Siena, and Florence, in the most famous periods of church-building. It describes the methods and processes then in use, with an account of the most celebrated architects, and complete details of the most important churches, their history, their characteristic features, and the legends connected with them. The work is written in a quiet, dignified, scholarly, and singularly lucid style."

III.

NEW COLORADO AND THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

By A. A. HAYES, Jr., A. M., Fellow of the American Geographical Society and the Royal Geographical Society of London. Illustrated. 8vo, Cloth, $2 50.

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IV.

A YEAR OF WRECK.

A True Story. By a Victim. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25; Paper, 90 cents.

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V.

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VI.

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D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Bond-st., New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THE MEREDITH LIBRARY.

Monday, Oct. 4, and following evenings, at Clinton Hall, now on exhibition.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE JONATHAN MEREDITH, ESQ., OF BALTIMORE, MD., Including many Choice Works in all branches of Literature, Illustrated and Standard Works, History, Biography, Belles Lettres, English and French Classics, Shakespeareana, &c., &c., many in fine bindings. Catalogues ready.

** Parties at a distance wishing to purchase at the sale can have catalogues sent free of expense. **

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Republican Associations of the several Assembly districts will meet at their respective head-quarters on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1880, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the following named conventions:

A County Convention, to be held at Republican Hall, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, 1880, at 8 o'clock, representation to be the same as in the Central Committee.

Congressional Conventions to be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 9, 1880, at the following-named places:

Fifth Congressional District at No. 158 Franklin-st.
Sixth Congressional District at No. 31 Avenue C.
Seventh Congressional District at Concordia Hall, No. 28 Avenue A.
Eighth Congressional District at No. 37 Clinton-place.
Ninth Congressional District at church edifice, 50th-st., east of 8th-av.
Tenth Congressional District at Rose Hill Hall, No. 427 2d-av.
Eleventh Congressional District at No. 8 East 50th-st.

Delegates to be apportioned as follows:

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

First District	5	Third District	3
Second District	4	Fifth District	7

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Fourth District	4	Twelfth District	9
Sixth District	7	Fourteenth District	1

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Third District	1	Tenth District	13
Eighth District	12	Fourteenth District	5

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Third District	2	Ninth District	14
Fifth District	1	Eleventh District	2
Seventh District	16	Thirteenth District	13

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Thirteenth District	3	Seventeenth District	16
Fifteenth District	10	Nineteenth District	7

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Third District	2	Twentieth District	7
Sixteenth District	7	Twenty-second District	1
Eighteenth District	5		

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Eleventh District	11	Twentieth District	8
Seventeenth District	3	Twenty-first District	14
Eighteenth District	2	Twenty-second District	3
Nineteenth District	1	Twenty-third District	13

Aldermanic Conventions to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1880, at 8 o'clock, at the following named places:

Fourth Aldermanic District, at No. 466 Pearl-st.
Fifth Aldermanic District, at Bleecker Building, Bleecker and Morton sts.
Sixth Aldermanic District, at Concordia Hall, No. 28 Avenue A.
Seventh Aldermanic District, at Glass' Hall, No. 214 East 34th-st.
Eighth Aldermanic District, at No. 8 East 50th-st.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, at Ittner's Hall, Tremont.

Delegates to be appointed as follows:

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

First District	5	Fourth District	4
Second District	4	Sixth District	8
Third District	3		

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Third District	1	Ninth District	16
Fifth District	7	Eleventh District	1
Seventh District	16	Thirteenth District	12

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Third District	1	Tenth District	12
Sixth District	1	Twelfth District	9
Eighth District	12	Fourteenth District	8

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Third District	3	Fifteenth District	10
Seventh District	2	Sixteenth District	7
Eleventh District	13	Eighteenth District	6
Thirteenth District	3		

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Seventeenth District	13	Twenty-first District	14
Eighteenth District	1	Twenty-second District	1
Nineteenth District	3	Twenty-third District	12
Twentieth District	9		

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.

Twenty-third Ward	13	King's Bridge	1
Twenty-fourth Ward	5		

Assembly Conventions to be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1880, at 8 o'clock, at the respective head-quarters of the district associations, and to consist of as many delegates as there may be election districts in the Assembly district, excepting in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, where the convention shall be held at Ittner's Hall, Tremont, and be constituted in the same manner as the Aldermanic Convention for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Credentials to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Central Committee, at No. 232 East 50th-st., immediately after the primaries.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee.

JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

SOLON B. SMITH, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. E. Peas, bags	70	Oat-meal, bags	600
B. W. Flour, pks	[illegible]	Flax-seed, bags	4,793
Beans, bbls	129	Grease, pks	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	605	Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]
Copper, bbls	38	Hops, bales	405
Copper cakes	181	Leather, sides	5,276
Dried Fruit, pks	100	Oil-cake, pks	1,579
Eggs, pks	[illegible]	Pork, pks	80
Flour, bbls	19,255	Beef, pks	68
Corn-meal, bbls	625	Cut-meats, pks	1,494
Corn-meal, bags	45	Lard, tcs	397
Wheat, bushels	162,788	Butter, pks	4,794
Corn, bushels	432,600	Cheese, pks	20,306
Oats, bushels	94,150	Dressed Hogs, No.	107
Rye, bushels	1,646	Stearine, pks	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	600	Tallow, pks	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	51,450	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	1,750	Tobacco, pks	55
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Whisky, bbls	798

ASHES—Steady, but very dull.

BEES-WAX—Quiet within our previous range.

CANDLES—Firm, but in slack request.

COAL—Fairly active, but more or less unsettled as to values within our previous range.

COFFEE—Rio weaker, closing on the basis of 15c. for fair cargoes, with sales noted of 3,079 bags by the Stella, 2,464 bags by the City of Para, 5,000 bags by the Avalon on private terms, and, from second hands, about 12,000 bags. Other kinds dull at former figures.

COTTON—Business in the option line has been to a fair aggregate at lower prices, closing 5@8 points under yesterday.... Dealings in early deliveries have been again light at a reduction of 1-16c. ¶ lb.... Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 836 bales, including 236 bales to spinners.... Low Middling quoted at 11 3-16c.@11 5-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 11 7-16c.@11 9-16c.; Middling at 11 11-16c.@11 13-16c.; Fair at 12 7-16c.@13 9-16c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 96,000 bales, basis of Middling.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day have been 37,881 bales, and thus far this week, 137,[illegible] bales, against 100,062 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1880, have been [illegible] bales, against 335,243 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 24,570 bales; to the Continent, 2,237 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 321,439 bales; stock in New-York, 50,190 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
October	21,700	11.13@11.24
November	14,800	10.88@10.97
December	16,800	10.86@10.98
January	22,600	10.97@11.08
February	4,200	11.12@11.18
March	4,000	11.28@11.33
April	2,000	11.40@11.48
May	900	11.56@11.60

Transferable orders issued at 11.15.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
October	11.18@	11.13@11.14
November	10.93@10.94	10.86@10.87
December	10.93@	10.85@10.86
January	11.05@	10.97@10.98
February	11.19@11.20	11.12@11.13
March	11.35@11.36	11.28@11.29
April	11.50@11.51	11.42@11.44

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

September	11.73	February	11.18
October	11.18	March	11.33
November	10.92	April	11.49
December	10.91	May	11.63
January	11.03	June	11.80

FERTILIZERS—Generally steady on a moderate business in the leading kinds.

FISH—The demand has been fair, and most kinds have been quoted essentially as before.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active to-day, the demand having been chiefly from home trade sources, and prices have been without further important alteration. Export dealings have been to a fair aggregate.... Sales have been reported since our last of 23,750 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were equal to 1,900 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4@$4 35 for poor to very choice, mainly at $4@$4 25, equal to 3,750 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, at $5 15@$5 30 for fair to choice, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; (fair Winter Wheat seconds for this trade, quoted at $4 80@$5;) and South American brands at $5 35@$5 75 for fair to strictly fancy, and very inferior to strictly fancy English brands at $4 90@$6 35, (of which equal to 2,000 bbls. at $5 90@$6 10;) and Winter Wheat Extra, of City Mill product, for Europe, at $4 40@$5, as to quality, and very good to very fancy trade and family Extras at $5 25@$6 75; 3,300 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4@$5 25 for very inferior to very choice, mainly at $4 25@$5 (700 sacks went at $4 30;) 2,400 bbls. do. straight Extras, these at $5 50@$7 for very poor to strictly choice, mostly at $6 15@$6 75 (very choice to fancy quoted above our figures;) 1,350 bbls. Patent do. at from $5 85@$8 50 for very inferior to fancy, and up to $8 75 for very fancy, mainly at $7@$8 25; 1,850 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras at from $4 40@$6 25 for very inferior seconds to very choice family brands, mostly at $4 90@$5 50 for straight Extras (the latter for choice;) 2,450 bbls. went for shipment within the latter range, and at $5 20@$5 50 for good to choice family Extras; inferior seconds went at $4 40@$4 50; 250 bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras (these at $6@$8 50, the latter for very fancy, mostly at $6 50@$8 25;) 1,300 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 60@$4 10 for poor to fancy Winter Wheat (400 bbls. very good Western went as high as $3 90;) 1,850 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 60@$3 75 for poor to choice Spring, mostly at $3 25@$3 75, (500 sacks went at $3 20,) and $3 50@$3 90 for inferior to fancy Winter, the Winter Wheat product mainly at $3 15@$3 50. Southern Flour in fair demand at steady figures: 1,800 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at $4 40@$5 20 for ordinary to strictly choice, mainly at $4 50@$5 35, and up to $6 75 for very fancy.... Of the latter, 1,400 bbls. choice Extras for Southern delivery, at full market rates.... Rye Flour unchanged; 300 bbls. were placed, in lots, mainly inferior to choice Superfine State, at $5@$5 35, and very choice to fancy at $5 40@$5 60, the latter an extreme.... Corn-meal quiet; Brandywine quoted at $3 25; ordinary to very good Yellow Western at $2 80@$3 10, and very choice to very fancy do. at $3.... Sales reported of 180 bbls.... Corn-meal in bags more sought after in a jobbing way, at hardening prices, with coarse City ruling at from 96c.@98c., as to quality, of which 50c. lot 95c.@97c. from mills, and sifted at 99c.@90c.; bolted White at $1 15@$1 20, the latter for very choice, and up to $1 25@$1 30 for very fancy; bolted Yellow at $1 05@$1 20 for very poor to very choice.... New crop Buckwheat Flour very quiet to-day; quoted at $2 50@$2 75 for fair to strictly choice.

WHEAT—An active business has been reported again to-day in Winter Wheat, mainly in No. 2 Red, and to a liberal extent for export, at, however, variable prices, opening for No. 2 Red a shade weaker than last evening, soon rallying ¼c.@¾c. a bushel, to relapse again to depression, receding ¾c.@1c. a bushel, leaving off heavily and irregularly, as representing, in the fluctuations, in good measure, of speculative temper at the West, and toward the close, in the local market, a decided pressure to realize, after provision had been made for the more urgent needs of shippers having contracts in the foreign markets to protect, calling for September clearances. No. 1 White, though scarce, ruled stronger for early delivery, as wanted for export. Options on No. 1 Wheat closed a shade weaker, partly in sympathy with No. 2 Red, on a slow movement.... Spring Wheat has been offered with reserve, and has favored sellers as to price, with a fair inquiry noted. Cable advices were generally of firm but quiet markets.... Sales have been reported of 1,080,000 bushels, of which 645,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 85,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 09@$1 10, mostly at $1 09@$1 10, closing at $1 10 asked, (against $1 09¾ yesterday;) 16,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 09½, with $1 09¾ as the latest bid, (against $1 09¾ yesterday;) 64,000 bushels do., October options at $1 08¾@$1 09¼, closing at $1 09¼ asked, (against $1 09¾ yesterday;) 16,000 bushels do., November options, at $1 09, closing at $1 09 asked, (against $1 09 yesterday;) 6,800 bushels No. 2 White at $1 07¾@$1 07¾; 98,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 05@$1 10; 600 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 06, (with No. 1 Red quoted at $1 12 bid;) 216,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 08¼@$1 09¼, (of which 80,000 bushels, free on board, at $1 09,) closing at $1 08¼ afloat, (against $1 09¾ yesterday;) 72,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 09@$1 09¼, closing at $1 09 (against $1 09¾ yesterday;) 424,000 bushels do., October options, at $1 08¼@$1 09¾, closing at $1 08¾, (against $1 09 yesterday;) 400,000 bushels do., November options, at $1 09¾@$1 10¾, closing at $1 09¾, (against $1 10¾ yesterday;) 72,000 bushels do., December options, at $1 11¾@$1 11¾, closing at $1 11¾, (against $1 11¾ yesterday;) 8,400 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 07; 11,200 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 05¾@$1 06¾; 3,850 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1@$1 02; 24,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 01@$1 10, chiefly at $1 08¼@$1 08¾ (a boat of choice Michigan went at $1 10;) 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, old, afloat, at $1 08; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, new crop, at $1 08; 1,800 bushels No. 2 Spring, old crop, in store, at $1 06; 2,400 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 03¾; 8,000 bushels ungraded Spring at 90c.

CORN—has been more freely dealt in, especially for early delivery, at a further slight advance. Export buyers have been operating to a liberal extent.... Sales have been reported of 856,000 bushels, (of which 335,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early delivery, about 240,000 bushels, at 51¾c.@51¾c., mainly at 51¾c.@51¾c., closing at 51¾c., do. free on board, from store, 117,000 bushels, at 51c.@51¾c., for export; New-York No. 2, September options, 36,000 bushels, at 51¾c., do., October, 122,000 bushels, at 51¾c.@51¾c., closing at 51¾c. bid; do., November options, 232,000 bushels, at 52¾c.@53¾c., closing at 53¾c.; do., December, quoted at 53¾c. bid and 54¾c. asked; No. 2 White at 55c.@55¾c.; New-York Yellow, 700 bushels, at 55c.; Low Mixed, 3,250 bushels, at 51¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 51c.@51¾c., chiefly at 51¾c.@51¾c., as to quality.

OATS—A fairly active business has been reported to-day. Early deliveries opened generally weaker, in most instances quoted down ¼c. a bushel, but wound up stronger. Option dealings were to a fair aggregate and at slightly firmer prices.... Sales have been reported since our last of 153,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 4,800 bushels, at 43¼c.@44c., closing at 44c., (against 43¼c. yesterday;) New-York No. 2 White, 11,000 bushels, at 42¼c.@42¾c., closing at 42¾c.; do., October delivery, 40¾c. bid and 40¾c. asked; New-York No. 3 White, 2,400 bushels, at 40c.@41c., closing at 41c.; New-York No. 2 quoted at 40c.; New-York No. 2, 22,000 bushels, (part resales,) at 42¼c.@42c., chiefly at 42¼c., closing at 42¼c. bid; do., September, 5,000 bushels, in settlement, at 42c.; do., October, 30,000 bushels, at 39¼c.@39¾c., closing at 39¾c.; do., November option, 25,000 bushels, at 39c., closing at 39c.; do., December, quoted at 39¾c. bid and 40c. asked; No. 3, 2,800 bushels, at 40¾c.@41c., closing at 41c.; White Western, ungraded, 3,800 bushels, at 40c.@48c., as to quality; Mixed do., 10,600 bushels, at 39c.@42c.; White State, 6,400 bushels, at 43c.@46¾c., as to quality; Mixed State, 3,200 bushels, at 40c.@43c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at the close at 43c.

RYE—Quoted stronger, as offered with reserve, but quiet, to-day; 10,000 bushels prime State sold at 95c., and about 7,000 bushels No. 1 and No. 2, in lots, at 95c.

BARLEY—Very tame, and values quoted unsettled; No. 1 Canada, to arrive, quoted at 90c.; do. bright at 95c.

BARLEY-MALT—A limited inquiry prevails, chiefly for the better qualities, which have been quoted firm, including strictly good to fancy Canada at from $1 15@$1 30, cash and time; good to fancy six-rowed State, 90c.@$1 15.

FEED—Has been moderately active and again quoted essentially unchanged, with 40 to 60 lb. quoted at $16@$17; 80 lb. at $17 50@$18 50; 100 lb. at $19@$22; Shorts at $21@$23; 500 Rye Feed at $19@$20.

GUNNY BAGS—Firm and in fairly active request.

HARDWARE—A fair demand noted for the leading kinds at generally full prices.

MOLASSES—A sale of 255 hhds. Barbados noted on private terms, quoted as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in moderate request to-day at from $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained; $1 70@$2 15 for No. 2; $2 20@$2 37½ for No. 1, $3@$4 for Pale to Window Glass, ¶ 280 lb.... Tar continues inactive at from $2 75@$3 25; City Pitch at $1 85@$1 90.... Spirits Turpentine weaker and dull; merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 40c. asked.

OILS—A moderate demand prevails for the leading kinds, prices of which have been generally well supported.

PETROLEUM—Moderately active and has been reported for Refined, quoted for early delivery here as closing at 11¾c. Sales reported of 15,000 bbls. at 11¾c.... Refined, in cases, quiet; quoted at 14¼c.@16c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands.... Crude quoted at 6¾c.@7¾c., in shipping order here.... Naphtha at 10¾c.@13c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted nominal.... At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 11¾c.... At the Petroleum Exchange, an active business has been reported in United Certificates of Crude, opening at [illegible], ranging from 96¾c.@$1 01¾, and closing at $1 00¾ bid.

PROVISIONS—A further rise in Mess Pork of about 10c.@15c. ¶ bbl. was the notable feature of the Provision movement, as resulting from the continued ascendency of the speculative interest. Western Steam Lard quoted stronger, as offered with less urgency.... Mess Pork quiet for prompt delivery; quoted at $17 50 asked for ordinary.... And in the option line Western Mess active, with sales of 3,250 bbls. for October seller's option, $16 50@$17 50, closing at $17 50, and 2,000 bbls. for do. buyer's option, $17 50@$18. Dressed Hogs fairly active. City quoted at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Pigs at 7¾c.... Cut-meats in light demand and steady.... Bacon dull, with Long Clear quoted here at $8 75; Short Clear, $9 12½.... Western Steam Lard more active for early delivery, quoted at the close at $8 32½. Sales reported of 1,410 tcs. at $8 32½@$8 37½, and $8 32½ for Western weights.... And in the option line, Western Steam Lard in active request, and quoted a shade dearer, with October closing at $8 27½ bid; November at $8 22½ bid; December at $8 20 asked; option at $8 17½@$8 20; January, at $8 20@$8 22½.... Sales have been reported of 4,750 tcs. October, at $8 22½@$8 27½; 3,000 tcs. November, at $8 20@$8 22½; 2,250 tcs. year option, at $8 15@$8 17½; 1,250 tcs. December option, $8 17½@$8 20; 250 tcs. buyer's option, do., $8 30; 1,500 tcs. January at $8 20@$8 22½.... City Steam Lard quoted at the close at $8 25; sales of 150 tcs. at $8 25.... Refined Lard in light demand; brands suited to the Continent quoted for early delivery at the close at $8 60.... Beef in fairly active and steady; sales of 300 tcs. City Extra India Mess on private terms.... Beef Hams unchanged.... Butter has been moderately sought after, with good to fancy Creamery at 26c.@32c. (very fancy selections quoted a higher—but extreme—rates;) good to very fancy Dairy, 23c.@28c.; good to fancy Factory, 18c.@21c.... Cheese has been in less active demand and quoted firm, with good to very fancy Factory quoted at 11¾c.@12¾c.; other qualities proportionately.... Eggs in demand within the range of 19c.@23c. for good to strictly fancy marks.

TALLOW fairly active, with sales noted of 180,000 lb. at 6 5-16c.@6 7-16c.... Stearine in request; quoted at the close, for prompt delivery, City at 9 11-16c.@9¾c., and Western at 9¾c.@9¾c. Sales, 200 tcs. choice Western at 9 11-16c.

RICE—A firm and fairly active market noted for domestic.

SUGARS—Raw very quiet at 7¾c.@7¾c. for fair to good refining Cuba.... Refined weak and tame, with Cut Loaf closing at 10¾c.; Crushed, 10¾c.; Powdered, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Granulated, 9¾c.@10c.; Soft White, 9c.@9¾c.; Soft Yellow, 8¼c.@9c.

FREIGHTS—An extraordinarily active business has been reported to-day in the line of Grain contracts, comprising, in the New-York market, over 1,000,000 bushels, chiefly of tonnage on charter account, and mainly to the local market at stronger rates, closing in favor of ship-owners, on a much lighter and less urgent offering of suitable vessels. The fall in wheat values near the close served to stimulate the outward movement. In most other interests only a moderate degree of animation has been noted at generally unchanged quotations.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,900 bales Cotton at 1⁄4d.@5-16d., mostly by outport steamers at as low as ¼d.; 1,100 bales of local shipment at 9-32d. for prompt and 5-16d. for next week's shipment; 3,600 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 6d. (mostly through freight, and by outport steamers at as low as 2s.;) 4,000 sacks Flour and Meal, nearly all of through freight and largely for forward shipment, within the range of 15s. 3d.@22s. 6d., mostly by outport steamers at as low as 15s. 3d.@17s. 6d.; local shipments quoted at the close at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6¾d.; 2,700 pks. Provisions at 20s.@30s., (mainly through freight,) and by outport steamers at as low as 20s.@22s. 6d.; quoted through at from 40s.@55c. ¶ 100 lb., as to routes; and in tcs. and bbls., do. at 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.@4s.; 1,100 pks. Butter and 5,800 pks. Cheese, in lots, at 32s. 6d.@40s., mostly by regular lines, hence, at 40s.; 350 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 20s.@30s., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers at as low as 20s.; 250 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 15s.@22s. 6d. (Canned Goods, by regular steam lines, hence, at 22s. 6d., chiefly through freight at 15s.@20s.;) Tobacco quoted at 25s.@30s.; further shipments of 1,200 bbls. Apples at 4s.; small lots of Leather quoted at 30s.; Oysters at 4s.... And, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 20s. and of Measurement Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; also, three British steam-ships, with Cotton and general cargo, from New-Orleans, on the basis of ¾d. for Cotton, and an American ship, with Wheat, from San Francisco, at the advanced rate of 70s.... FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,850 bbls. Flour, reported within the range of 2s. 1½d.@2s. 6d., mostly of through freight, and by outport steamers at as low as 2s. 1½d.; 1,460 sacks Flour and Meal at 17s. 6d.@25s., part through freight, by outport steamers, as low as 17s. 6d., local shipments quoted at 22s. 6d.@25s.; 18,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d.; equal to 250 tons Provisions, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@35s. ¶ ton (by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.) and 5s. 6d.@6s. ¶ tierce and 3s. 9d.@4s. ¶ bbl., (60 bbls. Pork, of local shipment, at 4s.;) 2,400 pks. Butter and Cheese, mostly at 47s. 6d.; small lots of Apples at 4s.; Hops quoted at ¾d. direct and via Liverpool at ¾d.; equal to 250 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@27s. 6d., (mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 25s.;) 1,300 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at from 15s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d. by regular lines and 22s. 6d. by outside steamers, and proportionately to other ports via London; Tobacco at 30s. And, by sail, small lots of Measurement Goods at 15s. 6d.@17s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 17s. 6d.) and of Heavy Goods at 20s.@22s. 6d.... FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,600 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 6d., (chiefly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s.;) 4,500 sacks Flour and Meal, mainly of through freight and forward shipment, at 17s. 6d.@25s. 6d. in good part by outport steamers and as low as 17s. 6d.; room for Wheat quoted at 6¾d. bid; 2,500 pks. Butter and Cheese, in lots, at 45s.@47s. 6d.; 2,100 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@35s. (by outport steamers as low as 25s.) and at 5s. 6d. ¶ tierce and 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ¶ bbl.; equal to 400 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s., and Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ¶ ton; 800 bbls. Apples, in lots, at 4s.... FOR BRISTOL—By steam, small lots of Flour at 1s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ¶ bbl.; 450 sacks do. on private terms, quoted at 22s. 6d.; 28,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d.; 200 pks. Butter and Cheese at 45s.; small lots of Provisions at 35s.@40s.; 1,600 pks. Measurement Goods at 20s.@30s. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.@30s.).... FOR TYNE DOCK—By steam, 10,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d.... FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A British ship, 1,388 tons, hence, with 10,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d.; another, 1,192 tons, hence, with 9,000 quarters do. at 5s. 6d.; four foreign vessels, with, respectively, about 5,300, 4,500, 4,200 and 4,000 quarters do. from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 6d.... FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A British bark, 1,114 tons, hence, with 7,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d.; a British bark, 333 tons, hence, with 3,000 quarters do. at 5s. 6d.; another, 531 tons, hence, with 3,500 quarters do. on private terms; another, 733 tons, hence, with 5,000 quarters do. at 5s. 4½d.; another, 653 tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 4½d.; another, 770 tons, hence, with 5,000 quarters do. (at close) at 5s. 6d.; an Austrian bark, 580 tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 4½d.; another bark, hence, with 5,000 quarters do. on private terms; another, 488 tons, hence, with 3,000 quarters do. at 5s. 4½d.; a Norwegian bark, 560 tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 6d. (closing with this rate bid and up to 5s. 9d. asked;) another, 550 tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 4½d.; another, hence, with 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 6d.; another, 486 tons, hence, with 3,500 quarters do. at 5s. 6d.; three foreign vessels, with, respectively, about 5,000, 4,200, and 4,000 quarters do. from Philadelphia, reported within the range of 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; do., with Grain, from Baltimore, cargoes varying from 3,500 to 3,800 quarters do., reported at 5s.@5s. 3d.... FOR THE CONTINENT—A British bark, 1,090 tons, hence, with 8,000 quarters Grain (option of London as port of discharge) on private terms; an Italian bark, 616 tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 3d.; three foreign vessels, with, respectively, about 5,000, 5,500 and 5,000 quarters do. from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 7½d.@4s. 10½d., and a British steam-ship, with Grain and general cargo, from New-Orleans, reported at 7s.... FOR HAVRE—By steam, 1,500 sacks Flour, forward shipment, on private terms, quoted at 27s. 6d.; room for Grain quoted at 16c. bid and up to 18c. asked; 1,500 pks. Provisions and other Heavy Goods, (part through freight,) forward shipment, at 30s.@35s. ¶ ton; 300 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 25s. 6d.@30s. (in good part through freight.).... FOR A FRENCH PORT—An American bark, 725 tons, hence, with 4,500 quarters Grain at 5s.... FOR MARSEILLES—A British bark, 594 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 35s., (option of Genoa or Leghorn.).... FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 600 sacks Flour, reported at 25s.@27s. 6d.; room for Grain quoted at 9d. bid by the regular lines; Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 30s.@35s.; and small lots of Measurement Goods at 25s. 6d.@30s. And, by sail, sundry small lots of general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d. and Measurement Goods at 15s.@22s. 6d.... FOR HAMBURG—By steam, small lots of Flour, in sacks, at 1.50 reichmarks; room for Grain quoted at 1.20@1.30 reichmarks; equal to 150 tons Provisions and other Heavy Goods, in lots, at 1.50@1.75 reichmarks, the latter an extreme; small lots of Butter at 3 reichmarks, and Leather at 30 reichmarks. And, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@30s., and 125 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@30s.; also, a British bark, 984 tons, hence, with 7,000 quarters Grain at 5s.... FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, 1,000 sacks Flour on private terms, quoted at 30s.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d.; 1,250 pks. Provisions and other Heavy Goods, in lots, at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; equal to 150 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.... FOR KIEL—A British steam-ship, 1,169 tons, hence, with 10,000 quarters Grain at 6s.... FOR GENOA—An Italian brig, 329 tons, hence, with 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 1½d.... FOR A MEDITERRANEAN PORT—A British steam-ship, 1,204 tons, hence, with about 10,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d.@6s. 4½d. ¶ quarter.... FOR BUENOS AYRES—An American bark, 663 tons, hence, with Lumber at $14.... FOR SAVANNA-LA-MAR—An American schooner, with 180,000 feet Lumber, from Wilmington, at $11.... FOR THE NORTH SIDE OF CUBA—A British brig, with 275,000 feet Lumber, from Pensacola, at $9, for November arrival, and $8 for December arrival of vessel.... FOR SAN FRANCISCO—A ship, 1,473 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates.... FOR SAVANNAH—A bark, hence, with Phosphate at $1 80.... FOR NEW-YORK—A schooner, with 160,000 feet Lumber, from Brunswick, at $7 25.... Coal freights moderately active at steady rates.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 4,704 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,103 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 500 bales; stock, 73,756 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30.—Cotton lower; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 2,838 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,361 bales; coastwise, 508 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 60,208 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 30.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 657 bales; gross, 664 bales; exports, coastwise, 631 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 5,818 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 4,329 bales; gross, 5,305 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 450 bales; stock, 54,014 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Cotton dull and lower to sell; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; receipts, 638 bales; shipments, 903 bales; sales, 371 bales; stock, 7,836 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,360 head; total for the week thus far, 9,000 head; same time last week, 10,440 head; consigned through, 350 cars; market nothing doing; no good shippers' Steers here; a number of loads common Steers and butchers' stock still unsold.... Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head; total for the week thus far, 7,200 head; same time last week, 9,800 head; consigned through, 8 cars; market dull and drooping; run light; quotable, fair to good Western Sheep, $3 90@$4 25; extra, $4 30@$4 50; Western Lambs, $4 50@$4 75; all offerings taken.... Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7,000 head; total for week thus far, 34,000 head; same time last week, 32,000 head; consigned through, 135 cars; market in fair demand and easier; offerings generally of good quality; sales of Yorkers good to choice, at $5 10@$5 37½; heavy and medium, $5 15@$5 25; choice selected, $5 30@$5 50; mixed lots, $4 90@$5; Pigs, $4 50@$4 75; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 30.—*The Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; shipments, 4,400 head; 30,000 head on sale; market inactive at 10c.@15c. lower; light, weak at $4 60@$5 10, chiefly at $5; packing, low common to fair, $4 60@$4 90; good to choice, $5@$5 10; selected heavy, $5 20@$5 30; market closed weak; 20,000 head unsold.... Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market dull; all shipping 10c. lower; export, $5 10@$5 70; good to choice, $4 60@$4 75; common to fair, $3 75@$4 25; mixed butchers', $2 20@$3 30; stockers, common to fair, $2 40@$2 75; good yearlings, $3@$3 25; feeders, $3 50@$4 20; Western natives and half-breeds, $3 30@$3 75; Texans, $2 60@$3 15.... Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; market steady; common to medium, $3 60@$3 90; Lambs, $[illegible] head, $3@$3 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—Hogs dull, weak, and lower; Baltimore and Yorkers, $4 75@$4 95; mixed packing, $4 70@$4 90; butchers' to fancy, $5@$5 10; receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 4,100 head. Cattle active and firm, but supply light and business small; export Steers $5@$5 50; good to choice shipping, $4 25@$4 75....

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 30—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ¶ cent. bonds, 111¼; 4½ ¶ cent. bonds, 112¾; new 5s, 105¾. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 60; Erie, 40¼; Illinois Central, 116; Reading, 16¾; New-York Central, 134.

2:30 P. M.—Erie, 40¼. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £178,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 53¾, is now 50¾ ¶ cent. Paris advices quote 3 ¶ cent. Rentes 85f. 45c. for the account.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ¶ cent. bonds, 111¼; 4½ ¶ cent. bonds, 112¾; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 65¾; do. second mortgage, 28; Pennsylvania Central, 60¾. Paris advices quote 3 ¶ cent. Rentes 85f. 35c. for the account.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Exchange on London, 25f. 30c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; Low Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Good Ordinary Uplands, 6d.; Ordinary Uplands, 5¾d. Futures dull, but unchanged.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,150 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 7-16d. Breadstuffs firm; Wheat, 9s. 4d.@9s. 9d. ¶ cental for Red Winter.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 19-32d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 7-16d. Futures weak. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ¶ gallon.

ANTWERP, Sept. 30.—Petroleum, 28f. 25c. for fine pale American.

LONDON, Sept. 30—4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 6¾d. ¶ gallon.

6 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 53s. 6d. ¶ quarter. Sperm-oil, £63 ¶ ton.

ANTWERP, Sept. 30.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 111f. 50c ¶ 100 kilos.

BREMEN, Sept. 30.—Petroleum, 11 marks.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 30.—The market for Printing Cloths has been active in demand at 4c. for 64 squares, with sales at 4 1-16c.@4¼c.; 10,000 pieces of 60x56 Cloths were sold at 3¾c. Manufacturers decline 4c., but a few might sell in small lots at that price.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 30.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36¾c. Resin firm at $1 20 for Strained and $1 25 for good Strained. Tar firm at $2 10. Crude Turpentine firm at $2 10 for Yellow Dip; $2 10 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Sept. 30:

John T. Boyd, Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William H. Ricketts, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brick buildings, with lots, together in size 37.4 by 53.3 by 31 by 55, Nos. 617 and 619 Hudson-st., west side, 19 feet south of Jane-st., for $16,400, to Meta J. B. Johnson, a defendant in the legal action. Also, similar sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 446 East 119th-st., south side, 148 feet west of Avenue A, for $4,750, to Louis A. Loew.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Harlow M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 14.6 by 100.5, No. 230 West 52d-st., south side, 383.6 feet east of 8th-av., and lot 5.9 by 44.6, adjoining above, in rear, for $11,850, to William C. Lester.

Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots each 17.4 by 100.5, Nos. 120 and 122 East 87th-st., south side, 123.7 feet east of 4th-av., for $8,000, to Caroline C. Bishop, plaintiff.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., reports at private sale the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100, No. 20 East 86th-st., south side, east of 5th-av., to M. A. Stone, for $34,000.

A. J. Bleecker & Son adjourned the foreclosure sale of building, with plot of land, No. 861 11th-av., corner of 60th-st., until Oct. 14.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Sept. 30.

Washington-av., w. s., lot No. 216, 50x100; Elizabeth Koff and husband to Conrad Braun	$1,000
1st-av., s. e., 150 ft. s. of 4th-st., 24th Ward, 25x100; Jane Potter to Frederick Brintsinger	895
Palisade-av., w. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Yonkers; Elijah Alliger and wife to the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company	50,000
45th-st., n. s., 365 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.4; Helene Pupke and husband to Anna Rahe	6,500
9th-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 53d-st., 125.10 to s. s. 54th-st., [illegible]; also, n. s. corner of 9th-av. and 54th-st., [illegible]; and also, n. s. 54th-st., 475 ft. e. of 9th-av., [illegible]; Sixty-first Street, the Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company to the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company	250,000
24th-st., n. s., 171 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20.6x98.9; Margaret Middleditch and husband to James A. Barwell	10,000
Estate of John Suydam, deceased; David L. Suydam to Henry Suydam and others, 1-10 interest	5,000
10th-av., w. corner of 89th-st., 100x100.8; Edward Arnold to Louisa M. Arnold	1,000
Washington-av., w. s., 215.4 ft. s. of 8th-st., 25x150; Agnes F. May to Henry A. Sherwood	2,300
Washington-av., w. s., 201.4 ft. s. of 8th-st., 25x150; Agnes F. May and others to H. A. Sherwood	1,050
Sheriff-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100; G. Sattler and wife to Mary Stiefers	7,400
Harlem Commons, lot No. 47; Emily F. Freeman to Lillie E. Willis	4,750
Madison-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 104th-st., 33.4x70; Daniel H. Gilman to Henry J. West	33,000
129th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x99.11; Charlotte T. Lavise to Isabella S. Tripler	nom.
123d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x100.11; and also, s. s. 76th-st., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x102.2; Henry J. West to Daniel H. Gilman	30,000
Same property; Daniel H. Gilman to Jacob F. Wyckoff	38,500
52d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Charles T. Barney and wife to George R. Blanchard	33,000
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 73d-st., 70x102.2; Richard Hennessey and wife to Cecelia Elias	108,000
12th-st., n. s., 110.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.6x103.3; Wilhelmine Wiener to Edward Winter	24,000
11th-av., s. w. corner of 140th-st., 75x99.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company to Stephen B. French	17,500
40th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x98.9; Cecelia Elias and husband to Mary K. Hennessey	35,000
2d-av., w. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 50th-st., 20x100; Mary A. Cate and husband to Charles Leitz	14,500
95th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., to s. s. 96th-st., 50x201.5; James D. Lynch to William H. Scott	13,900
Washington-av., w. s., 200.4 ft. s. of 8th-st., 50x150; Henry A. Sherwood and wife to William Siegel	2,300
75th-st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18x102.2; Brian McKenny and wife to M. Daly	3,500
85th-st., No. 109 East, 25x102.2; Catharine C. Twomey to Joseph Murray	6,250
53d-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; Adele Mills and others to Charles W. Sanders	26,000
104th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Matilda Killeen to Michael O'Brien	3,600
Beach-st., s. s., near Hudson-square, 27x83.6x irregular; Howard W. Coates and another, Executors, &c., to Daniel D. Lord, ½ interest	3,250
Same property; Mary C. P. Coates to Daniel D. Lord, ½ interest	6,500

LEASE RECORDED.

Robitscher, F., to Constantia Rosswog, part of No. 1,148 3d-av., 4 years, rent	$1,200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Barrett, H. A., to E. R. Lockwood, Executor of; n. s. 74th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year	$900
Bell, E. C., to Sarah H. Wentworth; s. s. 100th-st., w. of 3d-av., demand	3,100
Boardman, H. E., to J. Mullins; No. 24 West 11th-st., installments	1,281
Breakwell, J. A., to M. Middleditch; n. s. 24th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 months	1,000
Brintsinger, F., and wife to Jane Potter; e. s. Avenue A, s. of 4th-st., 6 months	895
Croft, W. R., and wife to W. Stone, Trustee and Executor; n. s. 81st-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 month	2,500
Croft, W. R., and wife to J. N. Buttlemann, Trustee; n. s. 81st-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 months	3,000
Croft, W. R., and wife to J. E. Henshaw; n. s. 81st-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 month	884
Croft, W. R., and wife to H. L. Powers, Assignee; n. s. 81st-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 months	1,116
Croft, W. R., and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company; n. s. 81st-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years	10,000
Same to Same; n. s. 81st-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years	10,000
Daly, M., to B. McKenny; s. s. 75th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 1 year	2,500
Elias, Cecelia, to R. Hennessey; s. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 73d-st., 1 year	12,000
Same to Same; same property, 1 year	7,500
Evans, D. W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Nos. 156, 158, and 160 East 81st-st., 1 year	21,000
Fanning, S. A., to B. C. Wetmore, Administrator; s. e. corner of 3d-av. and 103d-st., 3 years	8,000
Same to Same; n. s. 103d-st., e. of Lexington-av., 3 years	3,000
Same to Same; n. s. 103d-st., e. of Lexington-av., 3 years	1,500
Forbes, Laura S., and others to C. E. Butler, Trustee; n. s. 73d-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year	4,300
French, S. B., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. w. corner of 11th-av. and 140th-st., 3 years	12,000
Ingebrand, C., and wife to E. J. F. Hagen; e. s. Fordham-av., n. of Quarry road, 5 years	400
Johnston, C. C., and wife to T. Underhill, Executor; s. s. 84th-st., e. of Avenue A, 3 years	6,000
Same to Same; n. s. 81st-st., e. of Avenue A, 3 years	4,000
Same to Same; n. s. 81st-st., e. of Avenue A, 3 years	4,000
Same to Same; n. s. 81st-st., e. of Avenue A, 3 years	4,000
Same to Same; n. s. 81st-st., e. of Avenue A, 3 years	4,000
Jordan, G. L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 1,161 Broadway, 4 months	18,000
Koenig, H., and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; No. 84 Chrystie-st., 1 year	3,000
Leitz, C., to Mary A. Cate; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 50th-st., 3 months	3,000
Liebenroth, A., and wife to W. E. Schmitz; n. s. Lexington-av., n. of 88th-st., 1 year	1,500
Maurer, J., and wife to A. G. Huppel and wife; lot No. 71, s. s. 161st-st., 3 years	4,000
McDonald, W., and wife, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 96th-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 years	10,000
Murray, J., and wife to Bertha Volkening; s. s. 116th-st., w. of 1st-av., 4 months	1,500
O'Brien, Catherine, to S. Maxwell; s. s. 146th-st., w. of Clifton-av., 3 years	1,400
Palmer, Mary A., to New-York Life Insurance Company; n. s. 79th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year	3,000
Post, J. C., and wife to O. Purdy; s. s. 68th-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 years	2,000
Bowden, Eliza J., and husband to C. P. Alvord; n. s. 150th-st., w. of 8th-av., 5 years	1,000
Buster, W., and another to J. H. Fraser and others, Executors; e. s. Avenue B, n. of 84th-st., 3 years	10,000
Sanders, C. W., to Mary T. E. Damiker; n. s. 53d-st., e. of Madison-av., 3 years	2,775
Sanders, C. W., to Adele Mills; same property, 3 years	5,775
Sanders, C. W., to Alice L. E. Law; same property, 3 years	5,775
Shaw, J. E., and wife to the Corporation for Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York; n. s. 42d-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year	20,000
Van Voorhis, C. W., to Stuyvesant Insurance Company; n. s. 129th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years	3,000
West, H. J., to M. F. Dashler; s. s. Madison-av., n. of 104th-st., 1 year	1,500
Same to Same; w. s. Madison-av., n. of 104th-st., 1 year	1,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Ammidown, E. H., to J. H. Betts	$11,800
Blankenhorn, J. F., to Maurice C. Herring	600
Cram, H. A., to G. H. Moore and another, Executors	nom.
Klumpf, W., to J. Oesmann	3,500
Overhiser, J. C., to G. W. VanVoorhis	12,200
Stone, W., to Ella O. Willits	2,500
The United States Life Insurance Company to E. H. Ammidown	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE ELEgant houses on 45th, 48th, 51st, 53d, 58th, 59th, 66th, and 67th sts., between 5th and Madison and Madison and 4th avs.; style and location unsurpassed. S. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ROW of first-class houses on 69th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; these houses are all different size, interior arrangement, and design. BREEN & NASON, on premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS private houses. Cortlandt Irving, 68 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CORNER FLAT TO RENT.

One corner flat in "THE WESTERLY," at the north-west corner of 54th-st. and 8th-av., to rent at $1,000 per annum. Contains eight rooms, all with windows opening on street, besides commodious butler's pantry. Building new. Janitor on premises. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 1,130 Broadway, and No. 3 Pine-st., or to W. H. L. LEE, (owner,) No. 30 Nassau-st.

THE SHERWOOD,

5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST.

Large and handsomely furnished suites to let for the Fall and Winter seasons or by the year. Cuisine of superior excellence. Table d'hôte.

E. N. WILSON, Proprietor.

THE ROCKINGHAM, CORNER 56TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Two apartments to rent; one from Oct. 1 and one from Nov. 1; building fire-proof; elevator, steam heat, light rooms, cabinet finish. Apply on premises.

THE WINCHESTER, BROADWAY, ABOVE 51ST-ST.—Two elegant flats, first and third floors; eight rooms; good light; also, three rooms and bath; fully furnished.

A $1,300 FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, elegantly furnished; beautiful location. No. 37 West 12th-st., opposite Park.

CHOICE FLATS TO LET IN NO. 45 WEST 30th-st. at $60 and $100 each per month. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,226 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, on 30th-st., near Park-av. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH-STREET.—New-York Supreme Court.—ARTHUR GILLENDER and JAMES C. REID, sole acting Executors of the last will and testament of George R. L. Hyatt, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH JONES and others defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action on the 17th day of September, 1880, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday the 14th day of October, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by C. J. Lyon, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit, viz.: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of property in Manhattanville, belonging to the estate of John B. Lawrence, deceased, made January, 1845, by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, by the numbers 516, (five hundred and sixteen,) 547, (five hundred and forty-seven,) and 548, (five hundred and forty-eight,) and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the south-easterly corner of said street and the Twelfth-avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Twelfth-avenue [illegible] feet and [illegible] inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Manhattan-street; thence north-westwardly along Manhattan-street [illegible] feet to [illegible] lot on said map; thence northerly parallel with Twelfth-avenue 57 (fifty-seven) feet and 10 (ten) inches, more or less, to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street; thence westwardly along said middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirtieth-street 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Twelfth-avenue 99 (ninety-nine) feet and 11 (eleven) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York Sept. 21st, 1880.

EDWIN HAYDEN HERRICK, Referee.

CHARLES H. GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 59 Nassau-st., N. Y. City.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH-STREET.—New-York Supreme Court.—ARTHUR GILLENDER and JAMES C. REID, sole acting Executors of the last will and testament of George R. L. Hyatt, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH JONES and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action on the 17th day of September, 1880, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of October, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by C. J. Lyon, Auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of property in Manhattanville, belonging to the estate of John B. Lawrence, deceased, made January, 1845, by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, by the numbers 514, (five hundred and fourteen,) 515, (five hundred and fifteen,) 542, (five hundred and forty-two,) and 543, (five hundred and forty-three,) and which, taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, distant 425 (four hundred and twenty-five) feet eastwardly from the south-easterly corner of said street and the Twelfth-avenue; running thence eastwardly along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street 50 (fifty) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Twelfth-avenue 199 (one hundred and ninety-nine) feet and 10 (ten) inches, more or less, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street; thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street 50 (fifty) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Twelfth-avenue 199 (one hundred and ninety-nine) feet and 10 (ten) inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York Sept. 21st, 1880.

EDWIN HAYDEN HERRICK, Referee.

CHARLES H. GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 59 Nassau-st., N. Y. City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
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TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE, NEAR SING Sing, for sale; terms easy; fine modern house, 20 rooms; views unexcelled; high land; 10 acres; perfect drainage, no malaria; beautiful country, choice fruit and shade trees; best schools; complete Winter and Summer home. Address E. D. TRUESDELL, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN PROPERTY OF 30 acres, partly improved and productive, but offering especial opportunities for further improvement and development to very great advantage; low price and easy terms. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SALE, RENT UNFURNISHED, houses; immediate possession; rents, $600 upward; location unquestionably healthy. EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE Winter season by a private family. Apply, stating situation and rent, to Box No. 4,735 Post Office, New-York.

A QUIET FAMILY OF ADULTS WANT A furnished house; moderate rent. Address CARE-FUL, Box No. 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

RECKITT'S BLUE.

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Ladies will find this to be what they have long looked for, A GENUINE WASHING BLUE. It has no greenish tinge, no sediment, is free of chemicals and acids, and is unequaled for fine laundry work. Used in the royal laundries of Great Britain. It is never fails to give satisfaction. Samples free on application. THOMAS LEEMING & CO., 18 College place, New-York, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

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FREE!—100-PAGE PAMPHLET, CONTAINING complete lists of newspapers and schedules of advertising rates. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. JONES and SPENCER B. SCHUYLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frederick W. Jones and Spencer B. Schuyler, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1879. ROGER FOSTER, Assignee, 120 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1880.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN H. BROWER, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. E. R. MILLER, Assignee, &c., 189 Broad-st.

SAUCES, &C.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A WELL-EDUCATED WIDOW LADY, OF middle age, would like a position in a gentleman's family; is expert with needle and pen; a good reader; can take charge of household matters of instruct children; salary no object; references unexceptionable. Address, for three days, Mrs. E., Box 136 Times Office.

A NEAT, EDUCATED PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to go out some hours daily to wait on a lady and attend to her apartment; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d-st., over private stable.

COMPANION.—A LADY DESIRES POSITION AS companion; has traveled much abroad; speaks English, French, and German; good pianist; testimonials. Address J. E. E., Box No. 236 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a young woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from good families. Call at 115 West 33d-st., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as thorough chamber-maid; take care of parlor if required; do plain sewing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 57 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and do Plain Sewing.—By a young girl, lately landed, or assist with care of children. Call at No. 343 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing and obliging; will assist with washing and ironing; reference. Call at No. 333 East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl in private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at 149 West 33d-st.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would mind children; City reference. Call at No. 30 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—FIRST CLASS; WILLING to assist in washing or any light household duties; first-class City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl in a small private family; best reference. Call at No. 202 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young woman; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to assist with grown children; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 263 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can serve dinner parties in the latest style; first-class baker and pastry cook; will go with a kitchen-maid or without; good City reference. Call at No. 436 West 25th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls; one as cook and light washer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references from last place. Call at No. 137 West 50th-st., first floor.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 238 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; GOOD baker; no objection to the country; a home in preference to wages; good reference. Call at No. 412 East 14th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands soups, meats, desserts; excellent baker; good references. Call at No. 233 West 19th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH-woman as first-class cook where a kitchen-maid is kept; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 133 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 387 9th-av., near 31st-st.; ring first bell twice.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; IN PRIVATE FAMILY; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; also, courses of dinners; good City reference. Call at No. 313 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON AS EXCELLENT cook; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 140 West 30th-st., in store.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; GOOD BAKER; thoroughly understands the business; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 111 West 46th-st.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS ALL SORTS OF COOKING; City references. Address Cook, No. 121 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; can be seen at present employer's; best City reference. Call at No. 13 East 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AND ASSIST with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; ASSIST WITH washing; good City reference. Call at 488 7th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker of long experience; will go out to families; is a perfect fitter; has the late styles for suits, sacques, reception dresses. Address, by note, to Brisson, No. 100 24th st., corner 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A SWEDISH DRESS-maker by the day; can cut, fit, and trim; all kinds of family sewing; reference. Address A. C., Box No. 250 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST CLASS; BY DAY OR week; competent in every respect. Call or address Josephine, No. 202 East 28th-st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS GOVERNESS for young children. For particulars address Box No. 157, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY of refinement and capability a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; no objection to go South; reference unquestionable. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 132 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; best reference from last place. Call at No. 157 West 51st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN in a small family; City or country. Call or address Advertiser, No. 338 East 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; no objection to travel; good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 224 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress and assist with chamber-work; City references; no cards. Call at No. 607 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in private family; City reference. Call at No. 709 6th-av., toy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 235 West 28th-st., top floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG person; would do some chamber-work; has excellent City reference from last employer. Call at No. 130 East 41st-st.

MAID.—TO LADY OR GROWN CHILDREN; WILLING to assist in light work; best City reference. Call at No. 40 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take entire charge of infant; bring it up on bottle; good City reference; willing to go in country. Address F. N., Box No. 319 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A POSITION for a nurse as invalid's nurse; would make herself useful in other respects; understands dress-making; best reference as to character and ability. Address M. K., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person; can take entire charge of baby; best City reference. Address M. W., Box No. 261 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children or do up-stairs work; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 225 East 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS GOOD PLAIN seamstress; willing to assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 7 West 10th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE take care of a baby or an invalid lady; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 321 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN, WITH the best of references, to take care of the sick. Address Nurse, No. 148 West 4th-st.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING OR LIGHT Chamber-work.—Best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 535 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of sewing; willing to do chamber-work; best of City references. Call at No. 13 West 45th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, PROTESTANT, as family seamstress; understands dress-making and plain sewing; reference. Address M. L. R., Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING and all kinds of sewing; best of reference can be given. Call or address No. 200 West 15th-st., corner 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN TO go out by the day or week, or take a situation in a private family. Call at No. 55 West 37th-st., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, will do up ladies', gents', and families' clothes in excellent style; fluting and fluting done to order; lace curtains, &c.; charges reasonable; fine work a specialty; best references. Call at No. 305 East 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNDRESS, to take home, at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 155 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A PRIVATE LAUNDRESS, A family's or lady's washing; a splendid bleaching-ground; can be seen at any time. Call or address Mrs. Shemeld, No. 137 East 77th-st., cor. Lexington-av.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A COLORED woman to go out by the day; good reference. Call at M. Williams, No. 218 West 20th-st., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS by the day or week; will sleep home; good City reference. Call at No. 409 East 24th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; THOROUGHLY understands his business; the best City reference. Address W. E., Box No. 300 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTLER; speaks English, in a private family; City references. Address E. D. M., Box No. 297 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY YOUNG MAN; understands his business thoroughly; good, careful driver; understands proper treatment of horses and carriages; can milk; City or country; make himself generally useful; eight years' reference. Call or address F. F., No. 460 4th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT; thoroughly understands his duties; trustworthy, sober, careful driver; highly recommended by former and last employer; no objections to country. Address W. H., for two days, Box No. 298 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY YOUNG man; understands his business thoroughly; good, careful driver; proper treatment of horses and carriages; can milk; City or country; make himself useful; best reference from last employer. Address R. C., Box No. 214 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN HONEST, sober, trustworthy single young man; thoroughly understands his business; care and treatment of horses and carriages; very steady, careful driver; City or country; best City references; willing and obliging. Address T. E., No. 144 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; single; competent of taking charge of first-class establishment, as reference will show; also, honesty, sobriety, and obliging; City or country; make himself useful. Call or address R. D., No. 58 West 13th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY FIRST-CLASS CITY COACHMAN engagement in private family requiring a safe City driver; knows the City thoroughly; five years' City reference for capability, &c.; neat appearance; medium size; age, 30. Address Coachman, Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; is a good milker and thoroughly understands the care of all kinds of stock; four years' reference from last place. Address T. S., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO understands his business in all its branches; has the very best of references from his first and last employers; is married. Call or address T. J., No. 283 5th-av., care of J. B. Brewster & Co.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; married, one child; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; three years' best reference from last place. Address John Henry, Nos. 372 and 374 Broome-st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; CAN furnish 10 years' first-class references as to capability, sobriety, and industry; City, or country preferred. Call or address J. S., at J. B. Brewster's, No. 145 East 25th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; thoroughly understands his business; three years' excellent reference from former place, one year from last. Address S. J., Box No. 287 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—I DESIRE TO OBTAIN SITUATION for coachman six years in the employ of my family; thoroughly reliable and competent. Frederick Clark, Benedict Building, corner Nassau and Fulton sts.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SINGLE; understands the treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk, if required; willing and obliging; good reference. Address H. H., Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man as coachman and groom; no incumbrance; good City driver, and seven years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address J. G., No. 120 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; 37 YEARS of age; can show 21 years' first-class references in Europe and in this country; thorough knowledge of his business; can break horses to harness and saddle. Address A., No. 104 West 36th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call or address, for two days, J. D., at harness store, No. 13 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION for his coachman, a single man, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Address J., No. 48 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man acquainted with Brooklyn and New-York; eight years' reference from last place. Address J. P., Box No. 299 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNMARRIED; perfectly temperate; good morals; 14 years a coachman in New-York; best City reference. Call or address D. C., No. 122 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Swedish man; seven years' reference from last place; sober, honest, and industrious. Address P. P., Box No. 296 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—AS PRIVATE COACHMAN; SEVEN years' reference from present employer. Call or address, for two days, No. 110 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Call or address P. M., No. 57 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; three years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 74 East 33d-st., last employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—ENGLISH; UNDERSTANDS his business; City or country; good reference. Address W. S., Box No. 239 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—WELL EXPERIENCED; BEST City references. Call or address Thomas, care Barry & New, No. 28 East 20th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; LIVED nine years in last place; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a place; where skill is required he would be the right man. Inquire of R. J. Campbell, No. 1,876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN AS FIRST-class gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of reference. Address J. D., care of A. B. Kirch, No. 1,197 Broadway.

GARDENER.—FIRST CLASS; IS OPEN TO AN engagement; private place; English; married; six years' reference. Apply or address H. J., seed store, No. 276 Broadway.

GARDENER.—A YOUNG GARDENER WANTS work with a florist, where he can improve himself; has good recommendations. Address Swede, No. 366 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, FLORIST.—BY A MARRIED German; one child. Address T. Schuman, No. 307 2d-st., Brooklyn, E.D.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM IN A private family; first-class City references from last place if required. Call or address No. 148 East 22d-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man, to make himself generally useful in private family; can take care of horse and carriage; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 265 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A FRENCH VALET or waiter in a private family; four years' reference. Address T. M., Box No. 295 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN; thoroughly understands all the duties of a waiter; efficient, industrious, and sober; well recommended by last employer; City or country. Call or address, for two days, R. G., No. 795 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT single man in a private family; will be found thoroughly competent; can be well recommended by last employer; highest City references. Address G. E., Box No. 292 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in private family; understands his business; good City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE, STEADY MAN IN private family; City references. Address T. N. D., Box No. 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHMAN in a private family; City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR VALET.—OBLIGING AND strictly sober; three years last place. Address Pierre, No. 259 West 35th-st., in store.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

A copartnership has this day been formed between H. L. OLCOTT and W. V. CAROLIN, members of the New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges, under the firm name of OLCOTT & CAROLIN, to do a general Commission Business in Stocks and Bonds.

Oct. 1, 1880.

H. L. OLCOTT,
W. V. CAROLIN,
No. 40 Broad-st., New-York.

FRANK & FLAMANT'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1880.

MR. JOHN J. KIERNAN, HERETOFORE our special partner, has been admitted a general partner of our agency, which will be continued from this date under the name and style of FRANK, KIERNAN & CO.

FRANK & FLAMANT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of JOHNSON & BELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1880.

F. M. JOHNSON.
LOUIS V. BELL.

MR. BENJAMIN F. DAVIS HAS THIS DAY been admitted as partner in our firm.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1880. HARD & RAND.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1880.

I HAVE THIS DAY WITHDRAWN FROM the firm of W. R. WEBSTER & CO.

A. R. HADDOCK.

FURS.

SEALSKIN SACQUES, FUR-LINED GARments, for sale cheap; remodeling, altering, repairing. C. G. SHAYNE'S fur manufactory, No. 108 Prince-st.; formerly Broadway, corner 10th-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:20 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 7, 10:30 A. M., 9:35 P. M. daily, and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:30, 10:35 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:50, 7, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 6:30, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 stations in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most approved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 21, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 Limited), 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night.

Express Trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:20 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:35, 7:35, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express 1:50 P. M.,) 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:35, 8:35, 9:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 12, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal, with through drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express; drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., To Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

4 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and for Clayton via Utica, and Watertown via Rome, excepting Saturdays.

9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal via St. Albans.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 35, 262, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 7 Park-place and No. 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS, on and after June 28, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 1 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

R. B. SYKES, Jr., G. P. A.

General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave Grand Central Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5:15, 6, 10, 11:35, P. M. Local trains—7:10, 8:05, 10:10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 4:40, 5:45, 6:40, 7:20, 11:35 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; also, at 10 P. M., Sundays included, arriving in New-York at 4:25 and 7:30 P. M. and 6 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. and sleeping-cars on 10 P. M. train.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Sept. 30, 1880.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1880, trains will be run at regular intervals until midnight on the Second-Avenue Line, and also on the City Hall Branch of the Third-Avenue Line.

F. K. HAIN, General Manager.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily (Sundays included) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn via Annex at 5 P. M.; Jersey City 5:30 P. M.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

Steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., daily (except Sunday,) at 5 P. M. First-class fare, TWO DOLLARS. Tickets limited, and good only on steamer on day of date, and connecting train, which leaves Newport the next morning at 5:30, arriving in Boston at 7:30. Tickets and state-rooms obtained ONLY at office on Pier No. 28 N. R., and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.

The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

Friday, Oct. 1st	12:30 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 1st	4:30 P. M.
Saturday, 2d	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 4th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 4th	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 5th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th	5:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th	6:00 A. M.	Thursday, 7th	10:30 A. M.
Friday, 8th	7:00 A. M.	Friday, 8th	11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 9th	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 11th	10:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens's (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M., connecting with evening train for Summer resorts through the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—ALBANY AND C. VIBBARD daily (Sundays excepted;) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35 and 24th-st. at 9 A. M.; Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.; landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson R. R. received for passage. Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburg, returning same day, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT.—The only direct route with palace steamers, CITY OF CATSKILL and ESCORT, landing at Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Spring, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, Smith's Dock, Germantown, and Athens. From foot of Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

A.—TROY BOATS. CITIZENS' LINE.—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 46 (new No. 41,) North River, foot Leroy-st., connecting with trains for the North and West. State-rooms warmed with steam. Steamer leaving Sunday lands at Albany.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East.

Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 25 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Pier No. 23 (Fulton Ferry) 2:45 P. M.; 33d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, Portland, and the White Mountains, via New-London. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 20, East River, at 3:30 P. M.; foot 23d-st., East River, 3:40 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AND chamber-maid in a family of three. Apply, with best of references, about 9 A. M. to-day or Saturday, at the Vancorlear, No. 200 West 55th-st., apartment D, fourth floor.

WANTED—A GOOD UNMARRIED WHITE WAITER; City reference from last employer required. Apply this (Friday) morning at No. 20 East 52d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; PRIVATE BOARDing-house. Call, from 11 to 12, at 15 West 35th-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

[illegible]

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea. [illegible]

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. [illegible] R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN .... TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 6 A. M.
ARIZONA .... TUESDAY, Oct. 12, noon.
WYOMING .... TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 6 A. M.
NEVADA .... TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN .... TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers Vaderland, Sat., Oct. 2, 6 P. M. | Zeeland, Sat., Oct. 9, 6 A. M. Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck. No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried. First Cabin, $75 and $90. Second Cabin, $50 and $55. Steerage to Antwerp, $26. Return, $17 50.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND ...... Saturday, Oct. 9, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ...... Saturday, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ...... Thursday, Oct. 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ...... Saturday, Oct. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ...... Thursday, Nov. 4, 6 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Circassia ...... Oct. 2, 3 P. M. | Anchoria ...... Oct. 16, 3 P. M.
Devonia ...... Oct. 9, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia ...... Oct. 23, 8 A. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Elysia ...... Oct. 9, 9 A. M. | Victoria ...... Oct. 16, 9 A. M. Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Dauzelle ...... Wednesday, Oct. 6, 6:30 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul ...... Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1:30 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier ...... Wednesday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit. For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY. From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

STATE OF ALABAMA ...... Thursday, Oct. 7, 8 A. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ...... Thur., Oct. 14, 2 P. M.

First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; return tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28. For freight and passage [illegible]

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE." FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA ...... Wednesday, Oct. 6, 6 A. M.
GALLIA ...... Wednesday, Oct. 13, noon.
BOTHNIA ...... Wednesday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
ALGERIA ...... Wednesday, Oct. 27, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

VANDALIA ...... Oct. 7 | GELLERT ...... Oct. 14
WESTPHALIA ...... Oct. 7 | SILESIA ...... Oct. 16

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

DONAU ...... Sat., Oct. 2 | NECKAR ...... Sat., Oct. 16
RHEIN ...... Sat., Oct. 9 | ODER ...... Sat., Oct. 23

First Cabin $100
Second Cabin 60
Steerage 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.

AMSTERDAM ...... Wednesday, Oct. 6
P. CALAND ...... Wednesday, Oct. 13
ROTTERDAM ...... Wednesday, Oct. 20

1st Cabin, $60–$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $26. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., Agents, [illegible] Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER. FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:) Canada, W., Oct. 6, 6:30 A. M. | *Denmark, W., Oct. 13, 1 P. M. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN: Helvetia, Sat., Oct. 2, 3 P. M. | Erin ...... Sat., Oct. 9, 9 A. M. Cabin, $50 to $70 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For the Isthmus of Panama: Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Monday, Oct. 11, noon. Connecting for Central and South America. From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, Monday, Oct. 18, 2 P. M. From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY, Saturday, Oct. 23, 2 P. M., or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco. Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st. At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett ...... Wednesday, Sept. 29
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton ...... Saturday, Oct. 2

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.

R. YONGE, Jr., Agent, Union Office, 317 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.

C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA. CITY OF WASHINGTON (Hav. & Mex.)...Thu., Sept. 30. BRITISH EMPIRE (Havana only) ...... Thursday, Oct. 7. CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Hav. & Mex.)...Thurs. Oct. 14.

These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

S. S. City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Oct. 7 and 28 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER No. 13 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA ...... Thursday, Oct. 7
S. S. NEWPORT, (new,) ...... Thursday, Oct. 14
S. S. SARATOGA ...... Thursday, Oct. 21

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.

S. S. GEORGE W. CLYDE ...... SATURDAY, Oct. 2
S. S. MORRO CASTLE ...... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight and passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. — North River as follows: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote, Wednesday, Sept. 29 (Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

TRAINS LEAVE VIA NEW-YORK, WOODHAVEN AND ROCKAWAY R. R.

[illegible timetable]

THE SEA-SIDE HOUSE AT ROCKAWAY BEACH is open for the Fall and Winter season with [illegible] or permanent guests at moderate prices.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. LAND GRANT, SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS OF THE OREGON PACIFIC R. R. CO.

We invite subscriptions at par and accrued interest for the above-named bonds to the amount of $2,250,000. They bear date October 1, 1880, and have 20 years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York or London.

The land grant contains over 800,000 acres of most valuable SELECTED LANDS—forest, mineral, and agricultural—and includes over forty miles of ocean front, and many miles of deep-water front for docking on Yaquina Bay and Alsea Bay.

The mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, securing these bonds, covers the entire land grant and other real estate of the company; also, its franchises, railroad, rights of way, rolling stock, docks, wharves, steam-ships, steam-boats, ferry-boats, and all other property.

Subscriptions will be payable in installments, beginning between the 10th and 20th of November. The public subscription will close on November 10. Prospectus of the Railroad Company, our circular, and subscription lists will be furnished on application.

New-York, New-England, & Western INVESTMENT COMPANY,
31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York,
FINANCIAL AGENT.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st. CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	G. G. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SMITH,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	AMOS R. ENO,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS,	PERCY R. PYNE,
MARTIN BATES,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY STOCK TRUST.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES, issued by Matthew Baird, John McManus, Frank S. Bond, W. T. Walters, and Alfred Gaither, Trustees, that in accordance with certain resolutions passed by a majority in interest of the holders of such certificates, at a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 9th of December, 1879, that on and after Oct. 1, 1880, the Trustees will be prepared to receive, at the office of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, in Philadelphia, all outstanding certificates issued by them, and in exchange therefor will make proper transfers on the books of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, of a like number of shares of the capital stock of that company, for which regular certificates will be issued. Parties at a distance can transmit their certificates by mail addressed to CHARLES A. [illegible] Secretary, No. 275 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, first signing the power of attorney attached to the certificates in their names, having signature properly witnessed, and fill in the blanks making transfer to the Trustees for exchange, and the number of shares named in the certificates. Should the owner desire to have his stock discharged to the New-York agency, for registration and transfer at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York City, he will so state in his letter of transmittal to the Secretary.

FRANK S. BOND, ALFRED GAITHER, W. T. WALTERS, } Surviving Trustees.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1880.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1880.

THIS COMPANY HAS MADE AN ARRANGEMENT with Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. to extend the Fourth Mortgage Bonds issued by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, maturing Oct. 1 next, the principal payable in forty years from that date, and the interest April 1 and Oct. 1, semi-annually, at 5 per cent. per annum, both in United States gold of the present standard, weight, and fineness.

The right to extend, as above, has been reserved to such of the present holders as may desire to avail of it and shall deposit their bonds for that purpose with Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. prior to the 15th of September next.

Such bonds as may not be extended by the holders, or be presented for that purpose by Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., will be paid at maturity.

H. J. JEWETT, President.

No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1880.

Referring to the above notice of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, we are now ready to receive any of the New-York and Erie Railroad Fourth Mortgage Bonds for extension.

We are also prepared to buy at 105¼ and accrued interest any of the bonds the holders of which may desire to sell rather than extend.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO., BANKERS,

I. N. PHELPS, JAMES STOKES, ANSON PHELPS STOKES, F. P. OLCOTT. Nos. 45 and 47 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' CREDITS, CIRCULAR NOTES, COMMERCIAL CREDITS, AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Buy and Sell on Commission STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Correspondents, { The Union Bank of London. Messrs. C. J. Hambro & Son.

MUSGRAVE & CO., Bankers,

NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ...... LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

$20,000.

7 PER CT. CONSOLIDATED TOWN BONDS

of Richmond County, New-York, (comprising towns of Southfield, Westfield, and Northfield,) due 1890. Interest payable February and August at the Fourth National Bank, New-York City. Whole issue, $85,000. The towns of Northfield and Westfield have no other indebtedness; the town of Southfield has $16,000. The assessed value of the three towns is $5,757,394.

For sale by **RANDAL H. FOOTE, Banker,** NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1880.

HOLDERS OF BONDS ENTITLED, BY virtue of such ownership, (subject to the company's regulations as to registration of such bonds,) to vote at the next election for Directors of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, and which bonds have not already been registered by their numbers for voting in the names of their present owners, are hereby notified that the register for such bonds will be opened on the 1st day of October inst., at the transfer office of the company, No. 212 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, and will close on the 30th day of October inst., thirty days prior to the annual election for Directors, to be held on the 30th day of November next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

ZIMMERMANN, WALSH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

19 Wall-st., New-York.

Members of the New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds strictly on commission for cash or on margin. Dealers in Bullion, Specie, and Foreign Bank Notes. Sight Drafts on all parts of Europe. Interest allowed on deposits.

WARWICK VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—Notice to Bondholders. The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Warwick Valley Railroad Company, issued Oct. 1, 1865, due Oct. 1, 1880, are hereby notified that the company will pay such bonds, with interest due at maturity, on presentation at the New-York National Exchange Bank, New-York City, or at the First National Bank of Warwick, N. Y. GRINNELL BURT, President. WARWICK, Sept. 15, 1880.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY. *Buy and Sell Mining Stocks and other Pacific Coast securities; sell Exchange, Telegraphic Transfers and Credits available throughout the West and Europe, and forward Freight, Packages, and Valuables to all parts of the World.*

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT. ON bond and mortgage of improved real estate in the City of New-York. Principals only dealt with. EDWARD L. HANCY, Office of Strong & Cadwalader, No. 68 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT 5 per cent. upon improved real property in New-York or Brooklyn, in sums of $[illegible] to $[illegible]. EDWIN R. DANIEL, Attorney, &c., No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company's

First Mortgage 6 per Cent. Gold Bonds, Issue limited to $9,000 per mile of completed road. INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. Co.

Principal due 1st Oct. 1909; Interest 1st Jan. and July.

FOR SALE AT 98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. SUBJECT TO ADVANCE OF PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

The Q. M. & P. Railroad is leased in perpetuity to the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company, who have assumed and entered upon its entire control and management.

Gross receipts of the Wabash for the six months ending 1st July, 1880, were $8,310,947, or at the rate of over $16,000,000 per annum.

Circulars giving further information can be had at our office.

GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., EQUITABLE BUILDING, AND NO. 190 BROADWAY.

Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE. SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The examination of candidates for admission will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June, and students found deficient at previous examinations, will present themselves at the same time.

The first session will begin on MONDAY, OCT. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Candidates for admission to any one of the five courses, viz., Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, and Paleontology, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, will be examined on FRIDAY, OCT. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June will be examined at the same time. The first session will begin on MONDAY, OCT. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

49th-st., Madison and 4th avs., New-York, Sept. 1, 1880.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner BROADWAY. Opens Sept. 29; twenty-fifth year; receives all ages, and prepares for college or business.

The gentlemen whose names follow have had one or more sons fitted for college:

HENRY M. ALEXANDER,	ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
FRANCIS N. BANGS,	CALVIN E. KNOX,
HENRY N. BEERS,	THOS. LEBOUTILLIER,
JOHN BROOKS,	HENRY F. MARSHALL,
Rev. D. B. COE, D. D.,	ORSON D. MUNN,
BENJAMIN CURTIS,	WM. H. OSBORN,
HENRY DAY,	Judge VAN VORST,
JAMES W. GILLIES,	RALPH WELLS,
PARKER HANDY,	CHARLES H. WARD.

Rates moderate; no extras for class tuition. Circulars at Putnam's and Randolph's bookstores, and the Principal's residence, No. 68 Lexington-av.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. STUDIO—ENGLISH AND GERMAN KINDERGARTEN. SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS. NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Autumn term commences Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1880. The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

MISS DU VERNET'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 106 and 108 East 30th-st. Reopens Sept. 20. Head master, H. BEAUCHAMP TEMPLE, of Eton and Oxford. Primary, Junior, and Collegiate Departments. One hour's recess for dinner, at home or at school. Afternoon class to Park or places of interest under care of Head master. Daily drill. Accommodation for a few boarders. Head master resides in the house. REMOVAL Collegiate Department to No. 100. Apply at No. 108.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 210 West 42d-st., (removes Oct. 15 to No. 341 Madison-av., corner of 44th-st.,) fits for the School of Mines, Stevens Institute, Sheffield, &c., and technical professions. Reopens Sept. 22. A. COLIN, late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Professor Naval Academy.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 22 at No. 210 West 42d-st.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 39th-st., a Preparatory School for college or for business, (with Primary Department,) opens its seventeenth year Sept. 20. References, the President and Senior Professors of Yale College and many of our best-known citizens. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 608 5TH-AV. Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Twenty-third year begins Sept. 28. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals. Stage sent for pupils at a distance.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green,) formerly of No. 1 5th-av., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, at No. 63 5TH-AV., New-York City. This school—established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—J. H. MORSE'S—Removed to No. 1[illegible] West 38th-st., reopens Sept. 29; only 30 pupils taken; 5 places now vacant; warm lunches, light gymnastics, thorough teaching. References: President Noah Porter, Yale College; Chancellor Howard Crosby, New-York University. For circulars address until Sept. 10, Cotuit, Mass.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY. Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 27. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months; drawing and painting; advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 2 EAST 60TH-ST., Central Park, Rev. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, PRINCIPAL.—Boys carefully fitted for college or business; primary department; rooms attractive and convenient; rates of tuition moderate; the fifty-first school year begins Sept. 20. Circulars sent on application.

A LIVE SCHOOL AT WORK DURING THE EVENINGS.—PACKARD'S Business College will open for evening sessions on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4. Beautiful rooms! Splendid light! Superior instruction! All things lovely! Come and see. S. S. PACKARD, President, No. 805 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 West 39th-st., reopens Sept. 23. (Twenty-third year.)

MRS. ROEHBELEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 69 East 51st-st., will reopen Sept. 27. Primary Department for boys. Miss A. W. FARLESS will assist Mrs. ROEHBELEN, and would be pleased to receive the children of her friends at the school.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 38th-st., (formerly in Paris,) will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 30. Apply by letter until Sept. 15, when Miles. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK. ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN and ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN; Gymnastics; Studio. Private class for young boys. Classical Department. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

MODEL KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY classes for Boys and Girls, and Seminary for Kindergarten Teachers will reopen Oct. 1, No. 7 East 22d-st. Prof. JOHN KRAUS, Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, } Principals. (Authors of the Kindergarten Guide.)

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

(Founded 1857.) No. 215 West 57th-st., New-York. Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Will reopen Sept. 30. For full information call or send for circular. DR. and MME. VAN NORMAN, Principals.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 221 East 23d-st., near Park-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 30. Drawing, Elocution, Calisthenics, and Sewing included in the course. Circulars at Lockwood's, Randolph's, and the school.

MR. ABBOT'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL FITS boys for the best colleges; terms, $500 a year; only 12 pupils taken; highest references given. Apply to FRANCIS R. ABBOT, No. 64 Madison-av., ("Mott Memorial.")

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.

The Misses JACOT will reopen their School for Young Ladies Sept. 17. Kindergarten. Two or three young girls will be received into the family. Pupils prepared for the Harvard examinations.

MISS CHISHOLM WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR girls, at No. 719 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1880; especial attention paid to the English branches and Latin; separate class for boys; Kindergarten; French and German thoroughly taught.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE, 575 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; French, German, Spanish, and Latin practically taught. Collegiate course, eighth year, Sept. 27; Kindergarten, Oct. 4.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies and Children OCT. 4, AT NO. 47 EAST 21ST-ST.

MISS WARREN, NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST.—Young ladies thoroughly taught; delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college. Primary Department reopens Sept. 27.

MRS. NEWELL'S CLASS, NO. 115 EAST 29TH-ST.—Few pupils, particular attention; refers to Parents, Hon. C. A. Rapallo, &c.; terms, $[illegible] per annum.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French school for young ladies and little girls reopens MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 148 Madison-av.

MISS AUCHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. [illegible] Studies resumed Sept. [illegible] No. 43 East 20th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

MADAME C. MEARS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, (founded 1849,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 29, 1880; French is the language of the family and school; Lectures in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; especial attention paid to English and French Primary Department. Mme. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 29. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL, NOS. 580–582 5TH-AV., (48TH-ST.) An ungraded preparatory school, the curriculum of studies including the most advanced, and also elementary, courses. Principals, Head Masters during 13 years of ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ARNOLD SCHOOL, NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST., corner Madison-av. G. A. MILES, A. M., Principal. Reopens Sept. 30. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college, scientific schools, and business pursuits. Special attention to primary form. Spacious gymnasium; hot lunch, if desired. For further information apply to Principal, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MISS M. A. CLARK. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 157 East 34th-st., reopens Sept. 29. Latin, drawing, and calisthenics included. Pupils prepared for college.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SEVEN AND A quarter octave piano in exchange for board and tuition in a first-class boarding school. Address PRINCIPAL, No. 5 West 23d-st., or call, from 1 to 3, Saturday.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING, spelling, correspondence, $10 quarterly; writing lessons, $3 monthly; foreigners and backward persons taught privately. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery and No. 1,313 Broadway.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 13 EAST 31ST-ST. Reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1880.

THE MISSES PERINE, NO. 23 EAST 74TH-ST. Will reopen their English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 29. The number of resident pupils limited.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 450 Madison-av., corner of 50th-st.; term commences Sept. 28; study hours (optional) at 8:30 A. M.; recitations at 9:30. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES ROGERS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School for young ladies and children at No. 216 West 38th-st., formerly No. 259 West 30th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SCHOOL, NO. 578 5TH-AV., WILL REOPEN SEPT. 15, 1880. E. A. GIBBENS and D. BEACH, Principals.

BEST PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS and girls under 12. Mrs. M. V. WALTON, No. 66 East 22d-st. Kindergarten and Primary School reopens Sept. 30. Kindergarten Training Class Nov. 8.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. Begins its 45th year Sept. 18; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY and W. L. AKIN, Principals.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 23 West 48th-st.

MRS. F. A. WALKER, A GRADUATE OF Mrs. Kraus's training class, intends to reopen her Kindergarten at No. 104 West 48th-st. on Thursday, Sept. 30.

MISS GRINNELL'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 52 East 54th-st., will reopen Sept. 30.

MRS. J. W. GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 21 Park-av. Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 28.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN'S (FORMERLY MRS. J. T. Benedict's) English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 7 East 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 30.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY.—Class or pupil's residence; best references; terms moderate. No. 109 West 23d-st., Room 3.

JOHN MACMULLEN AND WALLER HOLLADAY'S school reopens Sept. 15; 1,262 B'way, cor. 32d-st.; elevator in 32d-st.; circulars, Putnam's, 182 5th-av.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 184 West 48th-st., reopens Sept. 28.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, 348 Madison-av., near 44th-st., reopens Sept. 30. Languages taught by Natural Method.

MISS REYNOLDS (EIGHT YEARS A teacher in Miss Haines's school) reopens No. 66 West 45th-st., Sept. 28.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, GILSEY Rooms, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 30; residence No. 54 East 51st-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and little girls, No. 24 East 22d-st., will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.—MISSES and young boys, No. 212 Park-av., near 44th-st. ANNA C. LAMB.

THE MISSES MASON REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies and Children Oct. 1, No. 20 Lexington-av.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOS. R. ASH, No. 145 West 49th-st.

MISS EDWARDS'S SCHOOL, NO. 44 WEST 55th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 27.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 330 East 18th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, NO. 13 East 47th-st. and No. 24 West 14th-st., Sept. 30.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 181 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS M. BRUYN WILL REOPEN HER School Sept. 28, No. 111 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORTH BRANCH, N. J. (40 miles via Central New-Jersey Railroad.) Dr. Williamson will reopen his class Sept. 1. In order that each boy may have home comforts and care, together with thorough and conscientious instruction, the number will be limited to TEN selected boys, desirable in every respect. Reference to old patrons—Messrs. R. Hoe, of R. Hoe & Co.; James Miller, (late Aitken & Miller;) Rowland Fell, No. 37 Wall-st.; E. S. Hays, of Closson & Hays; George F. Quackenbos, LL. D., &c. Send for circular.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y. FULL COLLEGIATE, ACADEMIC, AND SPECIAL COURSES.—Superior facilities for MUSIC, instrumental and vocal. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; buildings elegant; combines extended and thorough instruction with the essentials of a refined Christian home. Terms moderate. Session begins Sept. 8, 1880. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., OPENS SEPT. 8. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, and English. Degrees conferred. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MONMOUTH INSTITUTE, KEYPORT, New-Jersey. A desirable home and school, with thorough training for young ladies and children. Mrs. BLACKBURN, Miss PIXLEY, Principals.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—IN THE HIGHLANDS, 700 feet above the Hudson; a thorough preparatory school, with military discipline; safe boating and skating. For catalogue, address W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Peekskill, N. Y.

VIREUN, (SCHOOL FOR BOYS,) SING SING, N. Y., REOPENS SEPT. 15, 1880. H. C. SYMONDS, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES and Misses, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

AT PORT CHESTER, NEW-YORK. STARR'S MILITARY INSTITUTE. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. W. G. PARKS REOPENS HER BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses Sept. 16. New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS S. B. MATHEWS'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Summit, N. J., will reopen Sept. 21.

THE BUCKNALL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Rev. J. A. EWING, Principal.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; $225 per year. No extras but music. Opens Sept. 13. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, SING SING, N. Y., first class as to character and patronage. Circulars free. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE — MILITARY Boarding-school, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y., 50 miles from N. Y. City. Healthful, homelike, Cheerful within and without. GEO. CROSBY SMITH, A. M.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (32D) OF UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL begins Oct. 4 next. Address D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 261 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE, of a good family of this City, who has spent seven years in France, Germany, and Italy, and speaks French, German, and Italian, will take a lady pupil in her room and converse in the European languages and give special aid in addition to class instruction at a first-class suburban school. Address TEACHER, No. 156 West 23d-st., New-York, or call from 12 to 2.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES pupils wishing private instruction for college or in mathematical and classical; best references given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO FORM A re-engagement; English, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, and Music. Address SYSTEM, Miss Leggett's book store, No. 258 24th-av.

FROEBEL'S KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.—A lady, pupils assisted to positions; terms reasonable. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAW STUDENT, (COLUMBIA,) WISHES EMployment as private tutor [illegible] day or evening. A. W. GREGORY, No. 130 West 43d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR THE Windsor will let elegant second floor, with or without private table, to small family of adults. Any one wishing to secure a refined home, and willing to pay a fair price, address SUPERIOR, Box No. 316 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

AT NO. 282 5TH-AV.—RESPONSIBLE PARties can secure elegant floors with exclusive bath; suites and single rooms, with excellent private table served in rooms in a house that will be conducted in the best possible manner.

WITH BOARD—A LARGE SUNNY FRONT room; also back room on fourth floor. Parties with unexceptionable references only need apply. No. 7 East 40th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or singly; one room on third floor, well furnished; all conveniences; excellent table; home comforts. No. 136 Lexington-av.

WITH BOARD, IN THE LARGE DOUBLE mansion, 150 feet front, No. 243 West 14th-st., elegant suites of rooms on first, second, and third floors; other and single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—ELEGANT APARTments from Nov. 1, by the season or year; without board, or private table if desired. Apply at No. 28 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO BOARD, OVER 8 years; kind care, good home; highest references given and required. Address E. H., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 41ST-ST. — ONE large room on second, two suites on third floor, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board. Mrs. PUTNAM.

TWO HANDSOME SUITES OF APARTMENTS, newly and elegantly furnished, with superior board. No. 201 West 43d-st., first house from Broadway; family private; references.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a nicely furnished second-story room to a quiet gentleman; references exchanged. Call at No. 28 West 30th-st.

HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND and parlor floors, with board; references. No. 30 East 33d-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 59 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Reference.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—IN SMALL FAMILY, AN entire floor, en suite or separately; also a large square room, with board.

NO. 161 MADISON-AV.—CHOICE PARLOR floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; references.

NO. 29 EAST 29TH-ST.—SUNNY, NICELY furnished suite rooms, without board, for gentlemen; also, hall rooms.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF THREE rooms for parties seeking first-class accommodations, at No. 194 Madison-av.

DESIRABLE SUNNY ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, second and third floors, with board. No. 103 West 38th-st.

NOS. 58 AND 60 WEST 33D-ST.—VERY DEsirable rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references.

NO. 34 WEST 39TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished sunny back parlor, with board; also, one single room.

NO. 138 MADISON-AV.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished rooms to let, with private table; thoroughly first-class; references.

NO. 123 EAST 55TH-ST.—PARTIES CAN BE accommodated with desirable rooms and board; private family.

NO. 136 WEST 44TH-ST.—FURNISHED front room on second floor, with board; also hall room; references.

NO. 18 EAST 32D-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, FURnished, second and third floors, with board; references.

NO. 66 PARK-AV.

Handsomely furnished room to one or two gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 19 WEST 45TH-ST.

A suite of three handsomely furnished rooms; second floor; private table if desired; references.

NO. 463 WEST 23D-ST.—PARLOR OR SECond floor; also, fine room on top floor, furnished; breakfast only; references.

NO. 34 WEST 49TH-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM on third floor and hall room on fourth to let, with board; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 18 WEST.—Handsomely furnished third-story front room, with first-class board; references.

NO. 18 EAST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, WITH three connecting rooms, with first-class board; rooms for single gentlemen; table boarders.

NO. 33 5TH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.—Front sunny rooms; superior board; one suite, with private table.

NO. 33 EAST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS on third floor, with board.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—LARGE SQUARE rooms, en suite and single, with first-class board.

TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED, WITH BOARD; one hall room; references. No. 234 West 23d-st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D-ST.—WITH BOARD, SECOND floor, three rooms, one on the third, with reference.

SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR SEPARATELY; third floor front room, with board. 20 East 22d-st.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH-ST.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, one large front room to gentleman only.

NO. 32 WEST 28TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board; best references given and required.

NO. 111 WEST 38TH-ST.—A LARGE SUNNY front room, with board, with small family.

NO. 46 WEST 25TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with board, to families or single gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME FRONT room, with board; references.

NO. 373 MADISON-AV.—MRS. ROBINSON'S elegant suites, with private table only.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE TO obtain a pleasant suite of rooms, on second or third floor, with board, in a private family; location between 30th and 50th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; references required and given. Address J. J., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, BOARD in a private American family. Address, with full particulars and terms, YORKTOWN, Box No. 129 Times Office.

WANTED—THREE CONNECTING ROOMS, WITH board, for a small family from Oct. 15; must be thoroughly first-class. Address POLLARD, Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, TWO LARGE, pleasant, communicating rooms in a desirable location; references given and required. Address A. C., No. 40 East 41st-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES ROOM, with board, in a private family; references exchanged. Address H. R., Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, TWO CONNECTing rooms, with board; location central. Address E., Box No. 151 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

AT NO. 9 WAVERLEY-PLACE, (OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL,)—For gentlemen only, fine suites and single rooms, furnished; breakfast is desired; reference to occupants for more than 10 years.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms; also square and hall room for gentlemen; none but permanent, first-class parties need apply; references. No. 30 West 27th-st.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; also, physician's offices; breakfast, if desired; references.

THREE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms at $8, $4, and $6; private family; references. No. 241 West 29th-st.

NO. 149 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water; references.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ELEGANT PARlors, large front room, second floor, bath-room and closets connecting; good rooms on top floor.

NO. 338 4TH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM, third floor, back; large closet, water, grate; to one or two gentlemen, without board.

NO. 23 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—Handsomely furnished rooms, large and small.

NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED square rooms, third and fourth floors, to gentlemen. No. 53 West 26th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY AND IN suites. No. 2 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

NO. 165 WEST 47TH-ST.—A SUNNY FRONT room for gentlemen, without board; reference.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY OR in suites. No. 63 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE (CORNWALL, N. Y.) BOARD for Fall and Winter; 40 acres of ground, gas, water, wood fires, fresh vegetables, milk, carriages, stages, &c., on place. JAMES G. ROE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. THOS. HARRISON, THE DISTINguished revivalist, will preach and conduct revival meetings at the Forsyth-Street M. E. Church on Sunday next, morning, afternoon, and evening; also on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 3 and 7:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 28, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of Oct. 11, 1880, when they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as desire to be present, for the construction of about 1,800 lineal feet, more or less, of Pile Dike in the South Branch of the Shrewsbury River, above Jumping Point.

Printed forms, specifications, and all necessary information will be furnished from this office, where also a chart of the river and drawings of the dike can be seen.

[illegible] Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE.

BRILLIANT OPENING OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
A NIGHT OF SOLID LAUGHTER!! STANDING ROOM ONLY!!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8, EDGAR FAWCETT'S NEW LOCAL COMEDY OF MANNERS AND MISHAPS,

OUR FIRST FAMILIES,

With Mr. JAMES LEWIS, CHARLES FISHER, JOHN DREW, CHARLES LECLERCQ, HART CONWAY, Miss LAURA JOYCE, Mrs. GILBERT, ADA REHAN, MAGGIE HARROLD, and Miss FANNY MORANT.

CARRIAGES may be ordered for 10:30. SEATS may be secured a fortnight ahead. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2. Best Reserved Seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents.

American Institute Exhibition.

3D AND 2D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

Open Daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Grand Concert at 3 and 8 P. M. Cornet solos by M. Arbuckle.

Elevated Railroad Station at entrance 3d and 2d avs.

FLORAL DISPLAY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY.

See other advertisement in this column.

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE

J. H. HAVERLY .... Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE .... Associate Manager

LAST WEEK. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. Compelled to withdraw in the midst of success. KIRALFY BROS. KIRALFY BROS. greatest of all spectaculars

AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS. | AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, last Matinee but one. SATURDAY, Oct. 2, last grand Matinee. MONDAY, Oct. 4, Miss ADELE BELGARDE as HAMLET.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE. FIFTH WEEK. Broadway between 30th and 31st sts. FORD & McCAULL .... Lessees and Managers. Last week but one of WILLIE EDOUIN'S SPARKS COMPANY in DREAMS; Or, FUN IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. Many musical changes this week. New medleys, songs, and dances, &c.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.

24th-st. and Broadway ...... Steele Mackaye, Manager.
HAZEL KIRKE | 232D PERFORMANCE. | HAZEL KIRKE.
EVERY EVENING at 8:30; MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., second door east of 5th-av. (Incorporated 1865.) *This RENOWNED MUSIC SCHOOL Open Daily.*

YOUNG MEN.

ADVANTAGES OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, (23d-st., corner of 4th-av.)

EVENING CLASSES, (BEGIN OCT. 1 AND 2)

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, PHONOGRAPHY, GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, VOCAL MUSIC, GYMNASTICS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, (Monthly.) POPULAR LECTURES, (ten.) MEDICAL TALKS, (five.) LIBRARY, (12,800 volumes.) READING-ROOM, (400 Journals.) LITERARY SOCIETY, (weekly.) BOWLING ALLEY. BATHS.

Members are admitted free, accompanied by a lady, to the Entertainments and Popular Lectures.

Any young man of good character can become a member on the recommendation of a responsible person and the payment of $2.

A full annual ticket, costing $5, admits the holder to all the privileges named above. A charge of $3 00 additional is made for dressing-box, if gymnasium is used.

Boys under 16 not admitted to gymnasium EVENINGS. They can procure for $12 50 tickets to Gymnasium only, day admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 7, 1880. First appearance in America of THE GREAT RUSSIAN PIANIST, CONSTANTINE STERNBERG, assisted by GOTTHOLD CARLBERG'S ORCHESTRA of 70 PIECES. 70

The following unrivaled programme will be given:

1. Overture Stratonice .... G. Meyerbeer
2. Concerto B Flat Minor .... Xavier Scharwenka
For piano-forte and orchestra.
I. Allegro, "Patetico."
II. Allegro, "Assai."
III. Allegro, "Non Tanto."
CONSTANTINE STERNBERG.

PART II.

1. "Aus dem Norwegischen Volksleben."
A. "Auf den Bergen."
B. "Vorueberziehender Brautzug."
C. "Aus dem Carneval" .... Grieg
(First time in New-York.)
CONSTANTINE STERNBERG.
2. "Procession of the Gods" .... Wagner
Rhinegold.
(First time in New-York.)
3. "Rhapsodie Espagnole" .... Liszt
CONSTANTINE STERNBERG.

ADMISSION $1 00
RESERVED SEATS $1 50
BOXES .... $8 to $15

Tickets on sale at Weber piano warerooms, 5th-av. and 16th-st., Academy of Music, and No. 111 Broadway. MATINEE SATURDAY, OCT. 9.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Every evening and Saturday Matinée,

DEACON CRANKETT,

A NEW-ENGLAND IDYL.

Written by JOHN HABBERTON,

Author of "Helen's Babies," &c.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:45.

THE BERNHARDT SEASON.

Mr. Abbey begs to say, in answer to numerous letters and inquiries, that no exception whatever can be made to the rules adopted in reference to the sale of seats for Mlle. Bernhardt's representations at Booth's Theatre. The arrangements are as follows: Subscriptions will be received for the twenty-four representations which will begin Monday, Nov. 8, and during which at least six plays will be given, at the box-office of Booth's on Friday morning, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock. The price of seats will be $60 for the season; the earliest applicants will have the choice, and the number of seats allotted to each shall not exceed ten. The boxes will be sold for the season by auction, in the auditorium of the theatre, on the same afternoon at 3 o'clock. The sale of seats for single performances will commence Monday morning, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the box-office. Only bankable funds will be accepted in payment for tickets.

WALLACK'S. REGULAR SEASON. Mr. LESTER WALLACK ...... Proprietor and Manager. OPENING OF THE 29TH REGULAR SEASON. EVERY EVENING at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30. Until further notice, will be presented Shakespeare's enchanting pastoral comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT. With NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS, and AN UNEQUALED CAST. Doors open at 1 and 7:30. Begins at 1:30 and 8.

STANDARD THEATRE. FRENCH OPERA. TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Last appearance of Mr. MAURICE GRAU'S GREAT OPERA COMPANY, in the reigning musical sensation, Offenbach's LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR-MAJOR. THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED. PAOLA MARIÉ as STELLA. NEXT WEEK, revival of two favorite Operas. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE, (Chimes of Normandy.) TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, LE PETIT DUC, (The Little Duke.)

ABBEY'S (NEW) PARK THEATRE. "The handsomest Theatre in the Metropolis." EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF THE COMLEY-BARTON COMPANY in LAWN-TENNIS. LAWN-TENNIS. Introducing in 2d act the new and original operetta, DJAKH AND DJILL. GENERAL ADMISSION ...... FIFTY CENTS. Wed., Oct. 6, Rose Eytinge in A BAFFLED BEAUTY.

HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. 8:15. 28th-st. and B'way. J. H. Haverly, Prop'r and Manager. A BRILLIANT TRIUMPH! SECOND WEEK OF FANNY DAVENPORT in ANNA DICKINSON'S play AN AMERICAN GIRL. Curtain rises 8:15; carriages 10:30. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. IDEALS. Lessee and Manager .... Henry E. Abbey. EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. THE BOSTON IDEAL OPERA COMPANY. MONDAY, SEPT. 27, AND DURING THE WEEK, SUPPÉ'S BRILLIANT COMIC OPERA, FATINITZA. GRAND CHORUS—ENLARGED ORCHESTRA. GENERAL ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS. Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. IN PREPARATION, PINAFORE.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE. J. H. HAVERLY .... Proprietor and Manager. Every evening this week, and at WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, for the last times, THE LEAVITT GRAND ENGLISH OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY, in the highly successful burlesque of CARMEN. Monday, Oct. 4—LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN & HART .... Proprietors. JOHN E. CANNON .... Manager. EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. HARRIGAN & HART will present Edward Harrigan's latest issue, the MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC. New Music by Braham; new Scenery by Witham; Mechanical Effects by Cutler.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL. Broadway and 41st-st. RUDOLPH ARONSON'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA. FIFTY PERFORMERS. Popular concerts at 8 P. M. First appearance at this place of LEVY, the world-renowned cornetist, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2. Admission, 25 cents. Private boxes, $1 and $3 extra. Restaurant and café open daily from 7 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Opera-house, Broadway and 29th-st. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF FRANK DUMONT'S NEW PIECE, PLEASANT COMPANIONS. BARRY KENNEDY AND HIS FUNNY FOLKS. Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST. RETURN TO NEW-YORK, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, TONY PASTOR AND HIS GREAT TROUPE. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. OCT. 4, Mr. and Mrs. GEO. S. KNIGHT IN OTTO.

KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL, 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. RUDOLPH BIAL'S GRAND ORCHESTRA. Admission, 25 cents.

THE TURF.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—TO JEROME PARK RACES, Oct. 2, 5, 7, 9, and 12. Special trains direct to inclosure at the Grand Stand leave Grand Central Depot at 12:15 and 12:40 P. M., returning after the races. Cars reserved for ladies. Excursion tickets, 60 cents. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—FALL MEETING, JEROME PARK. Oct. 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, and Extra Day, TUESDAY, (Election Day,) Nov. 2. Races commence, in October, each day promptly at 1:30. J. H. Coster, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

DANCING.

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S School for dancing, No. 122 Fifth-av. Reopens Oct. 18. Terms, &c., see circulars.

AT MR. TRENOR'S—BROADWAY AND 32D-ST. Pupils attend by ticket at their convenience. Lessons every day and evening. Send for circular.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—NEW ORGANS, $30, up; new pianos, $150, up, cash; warranted six years. Second-hand instruments at bargains. Monthly payments received, and for rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON the following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., New-York City, on and after Oct. 1, 1880:

Atlas Engine Works, Indianapolis, Ind.: First Mortgage 8s.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company: First Consolidated Mortgage 7s. First Consolidated Mortgage 6s.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company: Third Mortgage 7s.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company: First Mortgage Unguaranteed 7s. First Mortgage ex-Land Grant 7s.
Indiana State: Five-twenty 5s.
Indianapolis, Ind.: School-house 6s. Municipal 3d Series B. B.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company: First Mortgage 7s. Second Mortgage 7s. Third Mortgage 7s. Special Stock, 1¾ per cent. Quarterly Dividend.
Scioto Valley Railway Company: Second Mortgage 7s.
Stafford Township, Ind.: School-house 7s.

OCT. 5.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company: Regular Stock, 1¾ per cent. Quarterly Dividend.

OCT. 15.

Bath County, Ky.: Compromise 6s.
Blackford County, Ind.: Turnpike 6s.

OCT. 20.

Bedford, Ind.: Municipal 6s.
Colfax City, Ind.: Municipal 6s.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable Nov. 1 at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York; also a scrip dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable at the same time and place, both payable to stockholders of record Sept. 25.

For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at Portland, Oregon, Oct. 20, (of which special notice will be given by circular letter to stockholders,) the transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 25 until Nov. 5.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible], 1880.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

In compliance with a ruling of the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange the transfer-books of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will reopen Oct. 21 and close Oct. 25, for the purpose of allowing subscriptions to new stock by stockholders of record Oct. 25. By order of the Board of Directors. T. H. TYNDALE, Assistant Secretary.

COUPONS DUE OCT. 1 ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

TOLEDO, DELPHOS & BURLINGTON R. R., DAYTON DIVISION,

Will be paid on and after that date at the offices of

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,

14 Wall-st., New-York, 72 Devonshire-st., Boston.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will pay on behalf of the said company on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank, New-York City, coupons on the following named mortgage bonds, secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz.:

Union and Logansport Railroad Company's 1st mortgage bonds, due 1st October, 1880.

Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company old 1st mortgage bonds, due 1st October, 1880.

Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, last 1st mortgage bonds, due 1st October, 1880.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1880.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, WM. R. FOSDICK, Trustees and Receivers of C. C. & I. C. Ry Co.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1880.

SEVEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. INterest, (being for fifteen months to Jan. 1, 1880,) on the SECOND PREFERRED INCOME BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will be paid on the 15th day of October next at this office, to holders of said bonds registered at the closing of transfer-books on Sept. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. Transfers will reopen Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters per Cent. ($1 75) on each share of the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 1st day of November to the shareholders who shall be registered as such at the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th day of October and opened on the 6th day of November, 1880.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1880.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next at the office of Messrs. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William-st., New-York. The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst. and reopened Oct. 16 next.

J. B. DUMONT, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS MATURING OCT. 1, 1880, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the

Fort Madison & North-western Railway Co.

of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., Drexel Building, No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 28, 1880.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons from above bonds due Oct. 1 prox. will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & Co., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York.

W. RANNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, BALTIMORE, Sept. 23, 1880.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1880, FROM bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company loan of 1879, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at this office, or at the banking-house of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, at the option of the holder.

W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1880.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1880, of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad Company will receive, upon presentation and surrender of said coupons at this office, $30 in cash, and a receipt for the balance.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee, By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 28th of September, 1880.

COUPONS OF FIRST AND SECOND MORTgage bonds of this company, due 1st of October, 1880, will be paid at the Corbin Banking Company, No. 115 Broadway.

GILES E. TAINTOR, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, maturing Oct. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York: Chicago and Alton Income. St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago First Mortgage. Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage.

THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Oct. 1, 1880, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 63 William-st., New-York. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., Fiscal Agents.

THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL R. R. COMPANY, Houston, Texas, 21st September, 1880. COUPONS of the CONSOLIDATED EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of this company, DUE 1st OCTOBER, 1880, will be paid by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. A. W. CAVE, Treasurer.

CHURCH COUNCILS' WORK.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN CONGRESS.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA ADMITTED—REPORTS ON MISSIONARY WORK AND NEEDS—PAPERS ON PREPARATION AND APPLICANTS FOR THE MINISTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Before the adjournment of the Pan-Presbyterian Council last night, Dr. Weatherspoon read a paper correcting misapprehensions, and relieving Prof. Gildersleeve, of the Johns Hopkins University, from responsibility for criticisms upon Canon Farrar. Prof. Watts, of Belfast, presided at this morning's session. By recommendation of the Business Committee, the Committee on Creeds and Confessions was enlarged by the addition of two Elders, and Messrs. A. T. Nevin, of Edinburgh, and Henry Day, of New-York, were appointed such members. This committee read a communication from the Reformed Presbytery of Philadelphia, making application for representation in the council, declaring its creed to be in conformity with the consensus of the reformed confessions, and agreeing to accept the constitution of the Alliance. On motion of the Chairman of the Committee, the representatives of the Presbytery were admitted. Dr. Brownson submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare some expression that would go forth to the world as the utterance of the Council on the subject of Sabbath observance. The resolution was referred to the Business Committee.

The Rev. Dr. J. Murray Mitchell, of Edinburgh, read the report of the Committee on Foreign Missionary work. The report discussed the subject in all its bearings, including the best means of raising funds, modes of conducting missionary enterprises, the relation of missions to home churches, &c. The report suggested the establishment of a great training college at Pekin, China, and urged a more energetic prosecution of mission work in heathen and pagan countries. The report stated that 2,000,000 pagans had been rescued from darkness during the past 70 years by Protestant missionaries, and referred to the greater facilities and advantages that may be now enjoyed by mission workers. The Rev. Dr. Paxton, of New-York, submitted from the American portion of the committee a written history of the mission enterprises connected with the following churches: the Presbyterian Church of Canada, the United Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Reformed Dutch Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, (General Synod;) the Associate Reformed Church, the Presbyterian Church North, and the Presbyterian Church South. A summary of the statistics submitted in the report may be thus stated: Missionaries in the field, 193; native missionaries, 135; native licentiates and preachers, 198; medical missionaries and teachers, 118; American women connected with the missions, 265; native teachers and Bible-readers, 894; communicants, 18,371; scholars in boarding schools, 1,691; scholars in day schools, 12,987. Dr. Paxton supplemented the written report with an address, in which he remarked that the success of the mission work should overwhelm those who had cried "Failure," and should encourage those who had kept heart and hands in the work. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Wilson, of Baltimore, addressed the Council in favor of the formation of an ecclesiastical union, by which to secure co-operation in the mission field, and the Rev. Dr. John C. Lowrie, of New-York, followed, on the same subject, and on a communication from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Dr. Wilson proposed that missionaries should go forward as evangelists, establishing churches, ordaining ministers, and organizing Presbyteries. Dr. Lowrie, while admitting the utility of the proposition, remarked that if he entertained a belief in such powers as that of an individual Presbyter ordaining ministers, he would go into the Episcopal Church, where such ordinations are governed by carefully drawn rules and canons, instead of being left to the discretion of the individual Presbyter. The Rev. Dr. Hutton, of Paisley, presented a resolution setting forth that the Council would consider it timely and proper for the various churches represented in the alliance to take such action as may seem best to the various churches, looking to a closer union of their respective missionary organizations for greater co-operation in the practical work of the mission field. The resolution was referred to the Business Committee.

The afternoon session was presided over by John Hanson, of Antrim, Ireland. In a paper on the training of candidates for the ministry, the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, discussed the methods of filling the pulpit with a strong ministry. Many men who ought to be out of the ministry, he said, were in it. While men were men, imperfection, of course, would slip through, despite the utmost care; but as little imperfection as possible should be allowed to go through. Among the lines drawn by the speaker were the following: The Church should have a more profound spirituality; in another than a spiritual sense it might be said "like people, like priest." Then, there should become prevalent a deep conviction that the call to the ministry was directly and decidedly from God, and that it was Christ's exclusive prerogative and privilege to call and send by the movement of the Holy Spirit. None should enter the ministry who felt that he could stay out of it; and if the Church would have the proper sort of ministers, she must pray for them. The supply of ministers was not a matter of market measuring. The cry of "too many ministers" was preposterous. This was a matter of God's law, not of arithmetic. Short cuts to the ministry should be stopped; they led to short stops. The speaker argued that Presbyteries should adopt means for securing the best material and the best facilities for its development; should make taking candidates for the ministry under care, not a form, but an act full of earnest meaning. The colleges connected with the Church should be thoroughly efficient, and for those candidates who exhibited an aptitude for scholarship, higher education should be provided, with fellowships as incentives to effort. Dr. Johnson, in concluding his paper, observed that the time had come for the Church to glorify scholarship and disgrace illiteracy in the ministry.

The Rev. Dr. J. Marshall Lang, of Glasgow, followed with a paper on "Church Order and Life," in which he considered the relation of order to life in general, and especially the relation of ecclesiastical order to the spiritual life of Christians. In effect, the essay was a plea for high intellectual culture, for the strengthening of the Presbyterian ministry apart from the regular duties of the pastorate. The speaker argued that great preachers were needed to prevent, by revivals, which may be apt to become a comfortable routine in church life, sober piety from becoming spiritual torpor. The speaker's mention of the work of Moody and Sankey in Scotland elicited applause from some of the delegates, and most of the audience. In discussing the subject, the Rev. Dr. Calderwood took issue with Dr. Johnson. The law of supply and demand, he said, did apply to the supply of candidates for the ministry, and it would continue so to apply, "do or say what you will." Dr. Calderwood added that in Scotland, where nothing is known of supporting candidates during their studies, there were more candidates than the Church knew what to do with. He thought the one great key to the supply was the ministry itself. If the ministry was consecrated to the preaching of the Gospel as to the one work that was the noblest that could engage human effort, young life all around would catch the infection. The Rev. Dr. Hiram C. Haydn, of Cleveland, and the Rev. W. W. Barr, of Philadelphia, followed with papers on "Systematic Beneficence," the session closing with the reading of a paper by the Rev. Dr. B. L. Agnew, of Philadelphia, on "Ministerial Support."

This evening's session proved to be another overflow meeting, and Horticultural Hall was again called into requisition to accommodate those who could not find room in the Academy. At the Horticultural Hall meeting the same speakers that addressed the Council appeared, in inverse order, the last speaker before the Council first addressing the Horticultural Hall meeting, and so on. In the Academy the Chairman of the meeting was the Rev. William Wood, of Campsie, Scotland. The session was occupied in the delivery of 10-minute addresses on the state of religion in heathen countries. The Rev. Mr. Hout, from Japan, traced briefly the labors that began 21 years ago with five missionaries, and now shows 40 churches there and 150 or 160 missionaries. He mentioned also that a Christian newspaper was now published there, and carried week by week in the Japanese mails. Mr. McKenzie, a missionary from China, said that scarcely a generation ago Protestant missionaries began to enter China. Instead of 15 or 20 converts there are between 15,000 and 18,000 Christians to be found there, with 300 organized churches, and hundreds of schools, seminaries, &c. The Rev. Mr. Neilson, from the New-Hebrides, gave an account of the mission established there about 30 years ago by two missionaries, who were killed and eaten by the natives, and gave details of his 14 years' experience there, concluding with the remark that though they were laboring among the most degraded savages in the world the missionaries had succeeded in organizing four Christian congregations.

The Rev. Mr. Wright, a native missionary among the Choctaw Indians, spoke of his own conversion and of the first missionaries among the Choctaw Indians, "who are," said Mr. Wright, "natural Presbyterians, for they are great believers in predestination. They believe that if they are to be killed they will be killed, and if they are to be hanged they will not die in the war; so we have no trouble." The Rev. A. Mabille spoke of the efforts being made by himself and another to develop Christianity in South Africa, where, in Basuto-land, a flourishing mission has been established. The Rev. Mr. Ewing, missionary from Egypt, said: "One of the most stupendous examples of vandalism of modern times was consummated recently in the removal of Cleopatra's Needle to New-York. But there are now being built up in Egypt pillars that neither the capacity of London nor that of New-York will be able to remove. I refer to the pillars of Presbyterianism that are going up all over Egypt." This speaker, referring to the prayer of a preceding speaker for an "inundation of missionaries," said: "We don't want such an inundation in Egypt, and I beg to be allowed to pray for deliverance from such an inundation. What we want in Egypt, and everywhere else where we want Christianity spread, is to raise up native Pastors." The Rev. Mr. Hood, a native African missionary from Liberia, gave an interesting account of efforts to Christianize West Africa and of Gospel work in Liberia especially, and said he believed there should be a general uprising of Christianity in a crusade to wrest the African Continent from darkness; a crusade that would go, not carrying the cross, but under the power of the cross. The Rev. Mr. Beatty, missionary from Syria, described the difficulties attending mission work in that country, in which, he said, there were classes of people as degraded, morally, socially, and politically, as any to be found in Africa or India. He spoke of the religion of the country as one of secrecy and mysticism, confined to the males, and divulgence of its secrets punished with death. The Rev. Mr. Constantine, from Athens, Greece, said he came before the audience as a cut to illustrate practically the stories they had heard, for he was not only a native Greek, but a convert of God through missionary efforts.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New-York, offered prayer at this juncture, after which the hearing of reports from foreign missionaries was continued, brief addresses being made by the Rev. Maryan Sheshadri, of India, and the Rev. Charles Chineguy, formerly a Roman Catholic priest. The latter said that, in the general mission work, Protestants forgot that they had at their doors a form of old paganism under a new name. He would say, with 70 years on his head, and his grave before him, that Romanism was simply baptized paganism. "The only God the benighted adherents of Rome have," said the speaker, "is a Christ that is manufactured with a wafer every morning." He urged that while missionaries were being sent to destroy idols in foreign countries, those that were to be found at home should not be forgotten. He advised that by converting the priests, the people could be converted, and to those who objected that this was a difficult method, he would say it was very easy, as he could insure for it that more than one-half the priests know that they are in the dark, and would leave the Church if they had any place to which to go.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES—CONDITION OF THE DIOCESE.

The second day's session of the ninety-seventh convention of the New-York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church began with religious services in St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, yesterday morning. Clergymen and laymen representing the different parishes of the diocese were in attendance. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. G. L. Platt, of Red Hook, Dutchess County, and the Rev. William S. Coffee, of East Chester, Westchester County. At 10:45 Bishop Horatio Potter, the President of the convention, called the body to order. Bishop Kip, of the Diocese of California, occupied a seat on the platform to the left of the presiding officer, and several ladies occupied seats as spectators in the gallery. The Secretary, the Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., read the minutes of Wednesday's session, which were approved by the convention, and then Bishop Potter delivered his annual address. He said that the condition of the churches throughout the diocese offered a subject for devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, and although there were some slight causes of trouble, they were so slight that they need scarcely be thought of in view of the general prosperity which blessed the Presbytery. He spoke in feeling terms of the sudden death of the Rev. Christian B. Wyatt, of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Chester, and of the deaths of the Rev. Samuel Osgood, of this City; the Rev. Angus M. Ives, of Tuckahoe; the Rev. Mr. Wilmot, of Westchester County; the Rev. Benjamin S. Huntington, of Canterbury, Orange County; the Rev. Samuel D. Denison, the missionary; the Rev. John F. Gallagher, of this City, and Stewart Brown, a prominent layman, all of whom belonged to the Diocese of New-York. The Bishop referred with words of commendation to the work done by the sisters of the Church, and said it could scarcely be over-estimated in its importance.

Bishop Potter's address was a very short one, and at its conclusion tellers were appointed to receive the ballots of the clergy and laymen who composed the convention for two members of the Triennial General Convention, which is to meet in this City Oct. 6, the Standing Committee of the Diocese, consisting of four clergymen and four laymen, and the Missionary Committee, of five clergymen and five laymen. For each of these committees two tickets were in the field, one being made up exclusively of gentlemen residing in this City, as all the committees of the past have been constituted, and the other containing one or two names of members of the diocese living outside the City. The country clergy and laity have complained for a long time that they were practically deprived of all part in the government of the diocese, and at this election it was determined to make an effort to break the old standing rule, and secure, if possible, two representatives from the country on the Standing Committee. The two gentlemen selected by the opposition for positions on the committee were the Rev. J. Selden Spencer, D. D., of Tarrytown, and the Hon. D. B. St. John, of Newburg, and their friends, under the lead of Elbridge T. Gerry, worked hard to secure their election. They were opposed chiefly on the ground that it required six members of the Standing Committee to constitute a quorum; that it was difficult at all times to get this number together, and that this difficulty would be increased if two of the number resided out of town. The regular ticket was elected, after two ballots had been taken, and the Standing Committee for the ensuing year is as follows: The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; the Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D.; the Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D.; the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D.; Stephen P. Nash, Lloyd W. Wells, Henry Drisler, LL. D., and George Macculloch Miller. The following deputies were elected to the General Convention: The Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., and the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D. Dr. Smith was on the regular, and Dr. Hoffman on the opposition ticket. The Missionary Committee is composed of the following clergymen and laymen: The Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D.; the Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, D. D.; the Rev. James Starr Clarke, D. D.; the Rev. Octavius Applegate, the Rev. Frederick B. Van Kleeck, William M. Kingsland, James Pott, John Carey, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Francis Scott.

The Committee on the Admission of New Churches reported in favor of Grace Church, of Millbrook, Dutchess County, and the report was adopted. The Rev. Cornelius E. Swope reported for the Missionary Committee that the receipts of the past year from all sources had been $9,314 91, while the expenditures were $9,546 47, leaving a deficiency to be met by the committee of $231 56, which it was earnestly hoped the diocese would take steps to provide for. The City Mission Society reported effective work during the year, but at an expense of $2,300 above the amount received. The report of the Treasurer of the Diocese made a good showing. The principal fund amounted a year ago to $11,098 75. The receipts of the past year were $4,447 80, and the expenditures but $1,797 95, leaving a balance to go to the new account of $2,649 84. The total amount of the fund at present is $15,516 55. The Treasurer of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen reported the receipts of the year at $18,104 27, and the expenditures at $14,788 25, leaving a balance to the new account of $3,316 02. The report of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund was a very encouraging one. The capital of the fund is now $110,655 53. Of this $109,500 is invested in bonds and mortgages on improved City property, $1,000 in United States 4 per cent. registered bonds, and the balance, $155 53, is deposited in the bank. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad stock is still held by the Trustees, but has yielded no income up to this time. The income account shows that the receipts of the year from the fund were $13,318 86, while the expenditures amounted to $12,880 62, leaving a balance in bank of $438 24.

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports of standing committees, Stephen P. Nash, of the Special Committee on the Claims of the Diocese of Albany, presented a long report, denying the justice of the claims and insisting that even if they were just, the Episcopal Fund could not legally be used to pay them. These claims are very old, and grew out of the separation of the Albany Diocese from the New-York Diocese in 1868. The Albany Diocese claims the return of the money contributed to the Episcopal Fund prior to the separation by the northern parishes, which, with interest, amounts to $7,888 09. A minority report was presented by Thomas P. Cummings, asserting the justice of the demands of the Albany Diocese, and instructing the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund to pay over the money so soon as they could remove the legal difficulties, if any existed, to such payment. A debate of nearly two hours followed on these two reports, and finally the whole matter was laid over until the next annual convention. After some routine business had been transacted the convention adjourned sine die.

SMALL-POX IN BROOKLYN.

Some alarm was occasioned in the Eastern District of Brooklyn yesterday by the discovery of another case of small-pox, which makes four within a month, one of which has terminated fatally. The first victim was John Linderman, of Lorimer-street, who caught the disease from some rags he had picked up at Rockaway Beach. He was taken to the Flatbush Hospital, and in a few days his 8-year old daughter was stricken with the disease. In the tenement-house where Linderman resided there lived, also, a tailor named John Spiegel, and his family. Fearing the spread of the disease, Spiegel moved to a house in Moore-street, a few blocks distant. They carried the disease with them, however, and on Thursday last Clara Spiegel, aged 12 years, was found dead in her bed of small-pox by the Health authorities. Yesterday morning the father was suffering from the disease which had killed his child. When the Health Inspector entered the tailor's room he was making a pair of pantaloons, and other clothing that he had finished was on a chair near by him. Spiegel refused to leave his business, and had to be forced into the ambulance in order to remove him to the hospital. The other occupants of the house attempted to rush out of it, but were compelled to remain in-doors until the house had been thoroughly fumigated. Orders were given also to fumigate the adjoining houses, and Dr. Crane, head of the Health Department, directed that for the present none of the people in the house where Spiegel was taken from be permitted to go out among their neighbors.

LOOKING AT THE NEW ARMORY.

The Seventh Regiment had a house-warming yesterday to give its many friends a chance to look at the interior of the new armory. It was designated "Subscribers' day;" "in grateful remembrance of the contributors to the armory fund, and of the patrons of the armory fair." A large number of tickets of invitation were issued, and the building was kept open from 10 in the morning till 10 in the evening. Every holder of a ticket was at liberty to roam about the entire building at will, there being no restrictions whatever, except such as were necessary to keep the throngs from unpleasant collisions in the matter of going up a stairway on one side of the building and coming down on the other. Several thousand ladies and gentlemen visited the armory during the day and evening, and were, of course, delighted. Nearly every room was decorated with flowers, and the regimental band filled the vast building with music. The company rooms, that vie with each other in gorgeous fittings, were great centres of attraction, and crowds were constantly standing before the excellent portrait of Col. Emmons Clark, in field uniform, as he appeared in 1861, and before Nast's well-known painting of the departure of the Seventh for the seat of war in 1861. As each ticket admitted a gentleman and an indefinite number of ladies, it was impossible to ascertain the exact number of visitors, but the number was very large.

SCIENCE IN TUNNEL-BUILDING.

PRESIDENT HASKINS ON THE VALUE OF IT AS OPPOSED TO EXPERIENCE.

At Coroner Wiggins's investigation, in Jersey City, yesterday, into the causes of the falling of the Hudson River Tunnel, in July last, Col. Haskins, the President of the company, testified. He said that when the strain on the temporary entrance had become as great as it ought to bear, the men went back to complete the unfinished entrance. They had to construct it 20 feet out, so that the men could begin work on the tunnel. Among those who are interested in the scheme are Trenor W. Park, Charles G. Francklyn, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and two or three others who did not care to be known. The company, known as the Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company, was incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey and New-York, on a cash basis. The capital is $10,000,000—$3,000,000 for New-Jersey and $7,000,000 for New York.

"I am President and the chief executive officer of both companies," continued the witness. "I am a practical engineer, but this is my first experience with compressed air. I had been in a caisson before. For a year and a half after I saw the necessity of a tunnel under the Hudson, I spent the time in sounding, boring, and experimenting with the safety of silt for tunnel purposes." "Now," asked Coroner Wiggins, "isn't the use of compressed air a sort of hobby with you?" "Oh, no!" replied the witness, "It is useful in carrying on work that without it would be impossible. This tunnel scheme is a bona fide operation. I put a fortune in it myself, and seven years of labor. That is an evidence of my good faith. If the scheme is successful, it will pay me; if it fails I shall lose. It is not a hobby with me. It is an idea of my own, and the people with me were satisfied of the correctness of it."

Coroner Wiggins asked Col. Haskins if he was conversant with the higher mathematics. Col. Haskins said he was not; that he believed in grasping a scheme as a whole, and that the tendency of mathematics was to dwarf the mind with details. He talked with nearly all the engineers in the country who had had experience in work of this kind. He had talked with Gen. McAlpine, who sank the caisson for the Third-avenue bridge at Harlem. Gen. McAlpine there used compressed air for the first time in this country and wrote a treatise about it. He was pleased with the tunnel idea and thought it was sure to be a success. Horatio Allen, of the New-York Novelty Works, on being consulted, said the material was such that he saw no reason why the project should not be a success. Col. Payne, of the Brooklyn bridge; Gen. Graham, of the New-York Dock Department, were also consulted. There was quite a difference of views. "Col. Payne, previous to our commencement," the witness continued, "thought the work was not practicable; but after we had gone out 40 feet I told him what we had done and he was surprised and pleased, and acknowledged his error. Perhaps all my life I have been going contrary to the advice of engineers. If their theories were against my experience I disregarded their advice. That we have gone 300 feet into the river demonstrates to my own satisfaction the practicability of the work and that the air will hold the earth. My judgment is that we might have gone 600 feet further with the tunnel without completing the temporary entrance, and there would have been no danger of collapse at the entrance. There has been a difference of opinion between Engineer Brush and myself as to the removal of the cone or temporary tunnel. He wanted to make the plate solid. I differed, and had the work go ahead according to my views, as it was cheaper and quicker. Mr. Brush was in favor of carrying the brick-work in the temporary entrance all around as we made progress. Mr. Andersen and I didn't think Mr. Brush's idea practicable, as there was danger in putting in the top plates near the shaft, but not so much after we had gone some distance toward the tunnel." As to the removal of the two rings from the point near the air-lock, Mr. Haskins said that if he had known Andersen intended to remove them he should have advised him to allow them to remain.

"Did you think you were doing right," asked Coroner Wiggins, "in constructing the tunnel without scientific aid?" "I don't scout science," the witness replied. "I only discarded its theoretical conclusions when they were opposed to my own practical experience. I should be a fool if I hadn't taken the experience and judgment of some one conversant with the subject. I have traveled thousands of miles to get the views of competent men." The investigation will be resumed this evening.

The two bodies upon which the men engaged in the caisson at the Hudson River Tunnel have been at work for the last two days were taken out of their grave in the mud last evening, wrapped in canvas, and carried to Coyle's Morgue in Jersey-avenue. They are in a better state of preservation than those first taken out. Foreman Hurley said he was unable to identify them. Four more bodies have been partially uncovered, and will be drawn out and removed to the Morgue this morning.

SALE OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.

MR. LAIMBEER'S EXCELLENT BARGAIN—POSSIBLE USES AND CHANCES FOR PROFIT.

The purchase at auction of the renowned Stevens Battery by Mr. William E. Laimbeer for the remarkably low sum of $55,000 was the general topic among iron manufacturers, dealers, and ship builders yesterday. It was the general opinion that Mr. Laimbeer had bought the ponderous war vessel at a very low price, and had unquestionably got the best end of the bargain. Independent of her latent possibilities as a man-of-war, the hull and machinery of the battery, even as old iron, will yield a handsome profit on the original investment. The material used in construction is the first quality of charcoal iron, and as there are no fewer than 3,700 tons of this already built into her massive sides, which even as old junk would bring $20 to $25 per ton, it will be seen that the profit on the purchase cannot easily fall below $30,000, or 60 per cent. on the purchase money. By the terms of the sale, Mr. Laimbeer has six months in which to remove the battery, during which period he has the opportunity to negotiate its sale with any foreign power which may chance to want it. China and Japan have lately been spending millions in the purchase of British-built iron-clads, and South American Governments like Chili and Peru have shown a disposition to invest liberally in the same direction. Should a general European war result from the present complications, it is thought that Mr. Laimbeer would have no difficulty in disposing of his recent acquisition at a handsome advance.

The cost of completing the battery for offensive purposes is estimated at only half a million dollars, which is rather less than one-third the cost of a first-class foreign iron-clad. In case it should be found desirable to alter her into a passenger steamer or clipper ship, the cost, it is estimated, would not exceed $150,000. Her lines are draughted with admirable skill—in fact, the hull in its present state closely resembles that of a White Star steamer, particularly in respect to the "hog-belly," or bulging bottom, which enables her to swim much more safely and evenly in a sea-way than a ship of the old American model. The Russian Government offered $125,000 for the battery during the war flurry with England over the Eastern question in 1878, but it is said their terms of payment were not acceptable. In 1870, but for the interference of the Washington authorities, who would not allow her to be used against a power with which we were at peace, she might have been sold for a vastly larger sum. Purves & Son, scrap-iron dealers, of Philadelphia, were the next highest bidders to Mr. Laimbeer, they offering $54,750. In case the ship is not sold or converted into a steamer or merchant vessel, she will probably be worked up into safe-iron, or into material for the interior of the Hudson River tunnel.

MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS.

AN EXHIBITION AT O'NEILL'S THAT ATTRACTED THRONGS OF LADIES.

The Fall opening at the store of H. O'Neill & Co., Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, which began on Wednesday and ended yesterday, was marked by an exhibition of dress materials and millinery goods quite in keeping with the high reputation of the house. During the two days the novelties on hand, of which there is an infinite variety, were examined and admired by throngs of ladies, and some of the choicest specimens of the stock were bought up by people from out of the City. In the millinery department are yet to be seen many attractive bonnets and round hats fresh from the hands of prominent Parisian modistes. One from Mme. Eugenie is a bronze plush bonnet ornamented with cardinal and bronze tips and fringe to match. Another imported bonnet is of brown plush. Around it is the full breast and head of an Indian bird, and in other respects it is embellished with steel-edge trimmings and strings of watered ribbon and plush. A white beaver bonnet is trimmed with facings of cardinal plush, to which are added ornaments in the shape of bronze and gilt bugs and harmoniously shaded tips. A white evening bonnet adorned with white beaded lace and gilt tips has also elicited much admiration.

Many of the costly bonnets are accompanied by muffs of the same material, and characterized by a similarly harmonious blending of rich and pleasing colors. The display of novelties in the department of round hats includes attractive feathered turbans, "Tam O'Shanter" hats of garnet, brown, and black plush, and other styles now in vogue. One of the handsomest costumes in the dress department is composed of a princess skirt and basque of black silk and embossed velvet. The skirt is draped in front with small plaitings of satin de Lyon and brocaded silk. It is attractively trimmed with cut beads, fringe, and jet ornaments. The basque, which is principally of embossed velvet, has trimmings of lace on the sleeves, and a line of oxidized buttons in front. Occupying a prominent position in one of the show windows is a reception dress of green plush embellished with handkerchief plaid, tassels, and spikes. There is also a dinner suit of embossed black velvet, the front and rear of which are elaborately decorated with beads, satin de Lyon, jet ornaments, and beaded fringe.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

On Monday evening, Oct. 4, the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College will hold its annual meeting at Delmonico's.

H. T. can vote in the county in which he now resides, his residence in New-Jersey for 27 years and his change from one county to another in June not depriving him of his right to vote.

The Rev. Felix H. Farrelly, late Pastor of St. James's Church, was last evening presented with a certified check for $2,500, a gift from a few gentlemen of St. James's parish.

A meeting of those persons who are interested in canoeing will be held this evening, in Macgregor's Hall, No. 112 Fifth-avenue. The object is to form a new organization, which shall have a location within the City limits.

James H. Turpin sent a communication to the Board of Police, yesterday, inclosing a list of places in this City where it is claimed policy-slips and lottery-tickets are sold. The list was referred to Superintendent Walling for action.

The Board of Police Commissioners received a number of letters yesterday from business men in the Twenty-first Precinct commending the conduct of Capt. Ryan, of that precinct, in preserving the peace and protecting property within his district.

James McGann, a porter, who stole three rifles and a pistol from his employer, C. Edward Baldwin, No. 455 Sixth-avenue, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday. Judge Cowing sentenced him to two years and six months in State prison.

T. W. S. is informed that he can vote in Flushing. His claim of a residence there, and his declaration that he intends to vote there, and not where he has been temporarily residing for the Summer, is sufficient. Flushing is his legal residence.

Messrs. Dunscomb & Frith, of No. 40 Exchange-place, received a letter yesterday announcing the death on Sept. 24 of L. P. Van Wyck, United States Consul at Turk's Island, Bahamas. Mr. Van Wyck was appointed to succeed Consul George W. Driggs in 1876.

There was an unusually large business done in grain freights to Europe yesterday, the aggregate reported here and at the outports being nearly 1,750,000 bushels, of which 102,000 were on berth here and over 900,000 on charter contracts in the New-York market.

Charles Arthur, a Canadian, employed as a porter on the Director's car of the Great Western Railroad, while engaged yesterday in splitting wood in the rear of the car, at the Grand Central Depot, was caught between the car and the bumper, and was crushed to death.

During September the City Mission has held 385 Gospel services, distributed 56,000 tracts, papers, and books, obtained 185 temperance pledges, and aided 136 families at their homes. The receipts for the month were $1,393 47; the payments, $8,365 33; the debt remaining, $13,101 07.

A sale of unclaimed property remaining in the hands of the property clerk occurred at Police Head-quarters, yesterday. The catalogue comprised the usual miscellaneous assortment of fire-arms, hardware, clothing, jewelry, and old metals. The amount realized was nearly $800, which is added to the Police Life Insurance Fund.

The sugar importers doing business in this City have determined to found a Sugar Exchange, and have appointed the following committee to draft a suitable constitution and by-laws: Messrs. Osgood Welsh, of S. & W. Welsh; Ira Bursley, Henry F. Hitch, of H. H. Swift & Co.; H. A. Vatable, of Vatable Brothers, and Benjamin F. Butler, of Maitland, Phelps & Co.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new institute building for the "Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes" will be held on Monday next, at 3:30 P. M., in the chapel of the Normal College, Sixty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue. Addresses will be made by Mayor Cooper, the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, Chief-Justice Noah Davis, Chief-Justice Shea, and others.

The stockholders of the Rutland Marble Company and the Sutherland Falls Marble Company met yesterday at No. 18 Wall-street and agreed to consolidate under the title of the Vermont Marble Company. Each company is to receive $1,500,000 in stock, and a proportion, which the officers refused to disclose, of an issue of $1,200,000 of 5 per cent. bonds of the new company.

October options on pork were advanced 75 cents to $1 a barrel again yesterday, the quotations reaching as high as $18 for buyer's option and $17 50 for seller's option. The manipulation is confined entirely to this month, and is the work of two or three firms, who are seeking to fix a price here for the purpose of doing away with the fictitious look of the quotations in Chicago, where all the shortage is, and thus making settlements easier there.

The case of Louis F. Therrasson, the lawyer indicted for having obtained the signature of Mrs. Sarah J. Zabriskie to a document, thereby, it is alleged, obtaining $10,000, and who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in December, 1878, will be tried again at the November term of the Oyer and Terminer Court, a new trial having been granted him by the Court of Appeals. Therrasson has been on bail pending the decision in his case by the higher courts.

The Grand Jury endeavored again yesterday to obtain some light in relation to the alleged purchase of Aldermanic votes to secure the confirmation of Police Justice Henry Murray. The only person who responded to the summons of the Grand Inquest was Alderman Nicholas Haughton, whose examination was very brief. It is is understood that he asserted his entire ignorance of any moneyed influence having been brought to bear on the Aldermen in order to secure their votes for Judge Murray. The Grand Jury will sit to-day and to-morrow in order to conclude the business before them.

Under the bill passed by the last Legislature authorizing the appointment by the Governor of eight persons to be known as "Game and Fish Protectors," Gov. Cornell has appointed the following: S. V. R. Brayton, No. 59 Division-street, Albany, N. Y.; John Jessup, Hudson, Columbia County; Sylvester J. Palmer, Indian Lake, Hamilton County; John Liberty, Elizabethtown, Essex County; Daniel B. Horton, Ithaca, Tompkins County; G. M. Schwartz, Rochester, Monroe County; William P. Dodge, Prospect, Oneida County; John I. Collett, Cobleskill, Schoharie County. The term of office is three years, and the salary $500 per annum.

Capt. Thomas S. Curtis, formerly of the steamer Niagara, and now commanding the Saratoga, was the recepient yesterday of a splendid pair of marine glasses, inclosed in an ebony case lined with blue velvet, presented to him by the German Government in recognition of his services in rescuing the crew of the German ship Christopher Columbus on Feb. 5, 1880. Silver plates on the case bear the following inscription in German and English: "We, William, by the Grace of God, German Emperor, King of Prussia, bestow this token of appreciation upon Capt. T. S. Curtis, of the American steam-ship Niagara, for rescuing the crew of the German ship Christopher Columbus, foundered at sea, February, 1880."

The Hospital Saturday and Hospital Sunday Association of New-York City met and organized at St. Luke's Hospital last evening by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and the election of the following board of officers: President—George McCulloch Miller; Vice-President—Hyman Blum; Secretary—The Rev. George S. Baker; Treasurer—Charles Lanier; Executive Committee—George Jones, the Rev. George S. Baker, Willy Wallach, Dr. Richard H. Derby; Distributing Committee—Frederick Sturges, the Rev. Thomas Armitage, Henry E. Pellew, Judge Oliver H. Palmer. One of the objects of the association is to encourage the giving—in the church collections for hospital purposes—of undesignated subscriptions, which may be divided up pro rata among all the hospitals. The total amount collected last year was $20,000.

BROOKLYN.

The Pioneer Boat Club will hold their Fall regatta to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at the boat-house, foot of Thirty-fourth-street, Brooklyn. The races will begin at 4 o'clock.

Eliza J. Downs has brought suit for absolute divorce against Ralph W. Downs. The parties were married in 1868, but seperated a few days after the marriage. Judge Pratt sent the case to a Referee.

The Commissioners of Police and Excise revoked the license of Frederick Hanck, of No. 177 Throop-avenue, on a charge of selling liquor to minors. Mr. Hanck, who is President of the Twenty-first Ward German Republican Association, indignantly denied the charge, which was made by Gen. Jourdan and his fellow-Commissioners the basis for revoking the license.

Gilbert Decker, an expressman, was thrown from his wagon at the corner of Woodhull and Hicks streets yesterday morning. The unfortunate man alighted on his head, and received injuries from which he died before the arrival of the ambulance. Mr. Decker's horse had run away, and he was trying to stop it at the time of the accident. The remains were taken to Mr. Decker's late residence, at No. 682 Hicks-street.

A special meeting of the Charities Commissioners was to have been held yesterday to pass on the monthly pay-roll, but owing to the absence of the Secretary of the board the meeting was adjourned until this morning. There are more than 30 sinecures on the rolls put on by the votes of the ring Commissioners, Storms, Ryan, and Kessell, against the payment of whom Commissioners Shipman and Henry will make a vigorous protest.

Fifteen inspectors commenced yesterday the work of inspecting the plumbing in every house in the city to see that no water is wasted by leakage or from other causes. Each inspector is provided with a badge, and is expected to inspect 100 houses each day. There are upward of 50,000 houses in the city. Inspectors will be supplied with badges, and housekeepers are notified not to permit persons without badges to enter their houses, and also to report any incivility on the part of inspectors.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of the man who was run over and killed at the eastern end of the Erie tunnel, in Jersey City, Wednesday night, was identified yesterday as that of William Homersly, a laborer, who resided at No. 84 Union-street, Brooklyn.

The health authorities of Hudson County have taken steps to prosecute a number of persons in Hoboken who violate the health ordinances by keeping more cows than are allowed. The ordinance provides that not more than 15 cows shall be pastured on an acre of ground and not more than one on a city lot.

The Hudson County Grand Jury went into court, yesterday, with 40 additional bills. They had considered the case of Officer Enoch Ferry, who was charged with the killing of Lewis Shaughnessy, at Jersey City, 10 days ago, and had failed to indict him. The District Attorney ordered his discharge, and last evening he was released from jail.

Charles F. Skinner's residence on Pulaski-street, East Orange, was entered by burglars Wednesday night. The house was thoroughly ransacked and a quantity of silver and other valuable articles packed up preparatory to removal, but the burglars were evidently frightened away, as the family found the goods in the morning tied up in bundles.

Forty finishers employed in the hat factory of Yates, Wharton & Co., in Newark, are out on strike, and their places have been filled by "independents." The firm decided to make an inferior grade of hats and made a corresponding reduction in the pay, to which the men objected. The men claim that the reduction is simply a move on the part of the firm to get them out and replace them with "independents."

Mayor Lane, of Centreville, has mustered out of service the 100 special policemen who were sworn in last week when it was feared a collision would take place between the pipe men of the Standard Oil Works, and the employes of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The Standard men guarding the Centreville bridge have also been withdrawn, the railroad company having promised not to molest the pipes laid across the bridge as long as the oil traffic is not given to the Pennsylvania or Erie Railroad. The pipes have been laid across the Hackensack River in spite of the opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

James Murray, who resides on Ocean-avenue, near New-York Bay, went into his pasture-lot Wednesday to drive his bull home. When he approached the bull, the animal lowered his head and made a sudden attack on him. Murray dodged to one side and started for the fence. The infuriated animal gave chase, and overtook him before he reached there. The bull knocked Murray down and gored him in the abdomen. Several persons who heard Murray's cries for assistance ran to the place and drove the bull from his victim. They took up Murray, who was then unconscious, and carried him to his house. A physician was summoned and sewed up the ghastly wound. Murray's injuries are fatal.

Bartley Curley, the son of a well-known and wealthy coal-dealer of Jersey City, was arraigned yesterday in the First District Police Court, Jersey City, on a charge of stealing a watch and chain from James Lyons, of No. 349 Sixth-street, Brooklyn. Lyons fell asleep on the Cortlandt-street ferry-boat Wednesday night, on his way to Jersey City. Curley occupied the seat alongside of him. When Lyons, who was drunk, was going off the boat, one of the deck-hands noticed that his watch and chain were missing. The deck-hand accused Curley of taking the articles, whereupon he gave them up. Curley was arrested. The prisoner explained yesterday that he mistook Lyons for a man whom he knew, and fearing that as he was drunk he would lose his watch and chain he warned him to be careful. Lyons asked him to take care of the articles, and he took them for that purpose. When Lyons heard the explanation he agreed to withdraw the charge of larceny if upon investigation he found the man whom Curley claimed to have mistaken him for bore any resemblance to him.

DESTROYING THEIR OWN LIVES.

TWO WOMEN SUCCEED—PROBABLE FAILURE OF A MAN'S ATTEMPT.

A shocking case of suicide occurred yesterday morning in the tenement-house at No. 751 Second-avenue. Mrs. Mary Timins, aged 34, a native of Switzerland, hanged herself in her kitchen, after having severed the veins in her wrists with a razor. She was the wife of Alfred Timins, who formerly kept a lager beer saloon in East Forty-second-street. The saloon not being a profitable venture he sold it out and purchased a similar establishment on the ground floor of No. 371 Second-avenue. Timins and his family had moved into the apartments in the rear of the saloon, but the establishment had not been opened for business. Mrs. Timins had suffered severely from malarial fever, which left her in low spirits, and the unprofitable investment in the Forty-second-street place added to the despondency resulting from her illness. When the couple retired to rest on Wednesday night she was in her usual condition of health and spirits, her last words to her husband being, "Alfred, I hope you'll sleep well." At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when Timins awakened, he missed his wife and got up and went in search of her. In the kitchen he found her hanging to a large hook in the wall beside the window. She was dead and cold, and it is believed that she had been lifeless for several hours. Before hanging herself she had severed her veins at her wrists with a razor, which, covered with blood, was found lying on the table. A piece of clothes-line had been fastened to the hook in the wall and the other end she had tied into a slip-knot. Stepping on a sewing-machine near by, she adjusted the noose about her neck and jumped off. Her feet were within three feet of the floor. Coroner Knox has taken charge of the case and will hold the inquest.

Henry Wilkens, a German carpenter, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to a beam in the cellar of the tenement-house at No. 890 Third-avenue, on the fourth floor of which he, his wife, and three children lived. The motive for the act is a mystery. Wilkens was at work on Wednesday, but when he got up yesterday morning he complained of feeling unwell, and did not go to work. About 9:30 A. M., he went down to the cellar, and, as he did not return within a reasonable time, his wife went down to look for him. She found him hanging by a piece of clothes-line, which he had fastened to a hook in one of the beams. She screamed, and several of the neighbors rushed into the cellar and cut down the suspended man. It was not supposed that he had received any serious injury, and he was taken to his room. His condition becoming serious, the Police were given notice of it, and Wilkens was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. It is thought that he will survive. Mrs. Wilkens says she cannot account for her husband's act, and thinks he must have been insane.

Mrs. Annie Schmoll, a German woman 43 years of age, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital from the effects of a dose of arsenic which she had taken with suicidal intent, while intoxicated on Monday night at her residence, No. 86 Bethune-street. Coroner Brady will hold an inquest.

EXPORTING OLEOMARGARINE AS BUTTER.

President Parker, of the Produce Exchange, has received from Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, an answer to his recent letter to Secretary Sherman complaining of the lack of discrimination between butter and oleomargarine in the statistics of exports from this port. Mr. Nimmo says that he recognizes the importance of correct statistics, and continues as follows: "The statistics of our domestic exports now give the quantities and values of butter separately from those of oleomargarine. I find that there were returned to this bureau as exported from the port of New-York during the year ended June 30, 1880, of butter, 31,061,610 pounds, $5,179,071; oleomargarine, 19,833,380 pounds, $2,581,317. The law under which our export statistics are obtained requires that before a clearance shall be granted for a vessel bound to a foreign port or place, the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo shall deliver to the Collector manifests of the cargo, or the parts thereof shipped by them respectively, and shall verify the same by oath or affirmation, and such manifests shall specify the kinds and quantities of the articles shipped, and the value of the total quantity shipped of each article. The law further requires Collectors to make a preliminary examination of all manifests of merchandise offered for export, and when deemed inaccurate or insufficient, either in the description of articles or in the omission to state proper quantities or values, or for any error apparent on the face of the manifest, to require the completion or correction thereof before verification, and before granting clearance. It thus appears that an examination, not of merchandise exported, but of the sworn manifests of exports, is provided for by law. A complaint similar to yours was found in a circular of Mr. Lloyd I. Seaman, dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1880, stating that the reported exports of butter by the United States Clearing Department, in the Custom-house, were false, one-half of it being oleomargarine. This statement being referred to the Collector at New-York for investigation and report, that officer, under date of the 14th inst., reports 'that the report to the Press for the period in question has been verified by a re-examination of the manifests on file as sworn to by the shippers.' The difficulty appears to be, not in a want on the part of the Customs officers to co-operate in the furnishing of correct export statistics, but in the fraudulent description of oleomargarine as butter in the sworn manifests." In conclusion, Mr. Nimmo asks for suggestions as to the best way to stop the fraud, and promises to give the matter his personal attention.

BURGLARS IN MOUNT VERNON.

There have been quite a number of burglaries at Mount Vernon and vicinity, Westchester County, recently, and the people of that village are becoming alarmed about it. Among those whose residences have been robbed are Cortlandt W. Starr, of Pelham Manor, where $500 worth of silver and other articles were carried off. The new school-house, now nearly completed, at the same place, was also entered and a quantity of workmen's tools carried away, William H. Valentine being the heaviest loser. At Mount Vernon, the residence of J. Bargin was entered and silver and mantel ornaments to the value of $200 were stolen. Mr. M. W. Biker's residence was robbed of $100 worth of linen. Some property was taken from the residence of Mrs. Kanth, where the thieves were frightened away by a small watch-dog before they had finished their work. An attempt was made to enter the residence of Dr. H. W. Mitchell by prying at the back kitchen door, but it was too securely bolted to yield to the jimmy, the marks of which are plainly visible.

ROBBED OF MONEY WHILE ASLEEP.

Bernard Fleisher keeps a lager beer saloon on the ground floor of the tenement-house at No. 320 West Fortieth-street, and with his family, consisting of his wife and several grown children, lives in apartments on the opposite side of the hall. The family retired on Wednesday night, and when they got up yesterday morning made the discovery that during the night their rooms had been entered by thieves and robbed of $300 in money. The thieves effected an entrance by raising a rear window which could be easily reached from the yard. A box under the bed on which Fleisher and his wife slept was drawn out from its hiding-place, the contents were scattered over the floor of the bedroom, and $300 in cash had been carried off. The clothing of Mr. Fleisher and his sons was searched, and some small change had been stolen. Nothing else was carried off, and no attempt had been made to interfere with a gold and a silver watch lying on the bureau. The intruders made their exit in the same manner in which they had entered, closing the window and shutters after them. It is supposed the robbery was committed by some persons thoroughly familiar with the premises and the habits of the family, and the proceedings were conducted so quietly that a large watch dog in the saloon on the opposite side of the hall was not disturbed by the thieves.

GENERAL PROSPERITY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The clearings of the Associated Banks of Chicago for the month of September were $142,000,000, or $28,000,000 greater than for September, 1879. The clearings for the nine months ending in September were $1,195,000,000, an increase compared with the same period last year of $348,000,000. Business is lively in every branch and department, and the prospects for commercial activity during the Fall are more favorable than usual during a Presidential campaign.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Washington, for Havana.—Dr. Carlos Desvernine, Mariano Sans, A. A. Forbach, Robert T. Ritcher, Mrs. M. Base, Manuel Gutierrez, Miguel Domenech, Ramon Quadreny, Mrs. Parent, George Tallen, E. Huextall, Juan Porga, Mrs. Leon Duplan, T. Haack, J. G. Ward, Ernesto Duplan, Mrs. Jean N. Caldwell, A. D'Costa, Enrique Duplan, J. V. Mo-ter, Arturo Llado, Adela Duplan, Mrs. G. F. Orrin, Miss Alice Bateman, Miss A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss A. Lester, Mrs. Fontainebleau and two children, Charles Orrin, Nelson Curry, Julius Triguet, Willis Picket, Emilio Cespedes, Salvador Barcena, A. Fouvielle, J. Arcelasca, George M. P. Holt, H. Nelson, Benjamin Oakes, A. de la P. Ramirez, A. Rico y Mata, P. Montell, Juan E. Evans, J. N. Stoddart, George H. Gardner, Vicente Bogueras, S. W. Yoser, E. A. Horn, A. Fink, Pedro Tome, R. Alcala Galiano, Pedro E. Desvernine, Arron Vreeland, William H. Tray, A. Candebord, C. A. Wilburr, L. W. Gutermuth, Miss Josephine Leon, Jose Aurelio Martinez, J. Trevino Canales, Mrs. Leon de Leon, Alejandro Mendes.

In steam-ship Saratoga, for Havana.—Fred G. Getsner, Daniel Porter, Joseph R. Rice, Gregorio Juarrero, Jose Vivo, Mrs. Carmen Runa, Mrs. Peregrina Mata, T. S. Sing, H. Alonso, James A. Smith, S. Laserowitch, Jose Antonio Leiva, John Lockhart, Matias Salas, Robert Christenson, Raymondo Garcia, Jasme Estefanel, Miss Dora Austine, Jose Brod, Jacinto Costa, C. Hughes, Jr., H. B. Chichester, Mrs. Chichester, Samuel H. Mellingo, Louis Marx, John Kane, Jose R. Cancio, Mrs. Cancio, Mariano Herrera, Mrs. Herrera, Dr. Leus Fernandez Creax, Mrs. Creaxr, Esteban Garcia, Jose Zanzon, Santiago Kern, Miss G. Kern, Miss A. Oliver.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Canada, from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Barton and daughter, M. W. Bell, N. S. Bobyshell, Alfred Burgess, C. C. Burlingham, Dr. P. A. Callen, Mrs. Callen and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Case and daughter, Misses E. and M. Dalling, Dr. P. S. Eve, Mrs. Farrar, Miss Farrar, C. Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. Purson and daughter, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Fisher and two children, Miss McGowan, Mrs. Harvey, Miss M. M. Hames, R. L. Herman, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hopkins, Miss Hog, Miss Kimberly, Miss A. Kimberly, F. Lawler, H. C. Lawrence, W. S. Letson, Mr. Martin, Mrs. McNamara and child, Miss F. J. Ogden, C. H. Pudday, M. P. Pickering, Dr. Emma Ryder, Mrs. Sanderson, W. R. Scott, Mrs. Scott, C. J. Stevens, H. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Terrington, J. W. H. Turtle.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:57 | Sun sets......5:43 | Moon sets...3:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:20	Gov. Island	6:14	Hell Gate	7:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Charleston, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Acapulco, Shackford, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; City of Montreal, (Br.,) [illegible], Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Saratoga, Curtis, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; City of Washington, Timmerman, Havana and Mexican ports, F. Alexandre & Sons; Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Carondelet, Beck, Nassau, N. P., and Matanzas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Commonwealth, Vankirk, Philadelphia, John C. Roberts; Fanny Cadwallader, Clark, Baltimore, J. & Krems.

Ships Margaretha, (Ger.,) Poppe, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Cambridge, (Br.,) Hall, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Mary Stewart, (Br.,) Wright, Belfast, James E. Ward & Co.; Abbie Hand, (Br.,) Gouday, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Ashlon, (Br.,) Dexter, Antwerp, C. W. Bertaux; Gregory, (Swed.,) Von Matten, Rouen, Benham, Pickering & Co.

Barks Harriet Campbell, (Br.,) Grafton, Dunkirk, J. W. Parker & Co.; Harmony, (Br.,) Downey, Cork, Scammell Bros.; John H. Pearson, Lancaster, Cette, James Henry; William Gordon, (Br.,) Robinson, Rotterdam, Snow & Burgess; Amalia, (Aust.,) Randich, Aberdeen, Slocovich & Co.; Forest, (Br.,) Cunningham, Cork for orders, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Princessen, (Norw.,) Andersen, Newcastle on Tyne, Benham, Pickering & Co.; San Andora, (Ital.,) Marsella, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Johanne Marie, (Ger.,) Jaburg, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fortuna, (Ger.,) Loenhardt, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Oliver, (Ital.,) Assereto, Dublin, Phillips & Strachle; Arctic, (Norw.,) Uestrup, Elsinore for orders; Carl August, (Ger.,) Sieverts, and Juletree, (Norw.,) Eriksen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Transatlantic, (Norw.,) Jensen, Rotterdam, Bookmann, Oerlein & Co.; Ferreri, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Marseilles, James Henry; John Hammett, Pedone, Lisbon, Seager Bros.; Franz Athemonn, (Ger.,) Dirigo, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Inga, (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Monak, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Hamburg, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Achille F., (Aust.,) Persich, Cork, Slocovich & Co.; Granville Belle, (Br.,) Purdy, Marseilles, J. W. Parker & Co.; Ignazio, (Ital.,) De Gennaro, Trieste and Johanne, (Norw.,) Muller, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rachele, (Ital.,) Mancino, Valencia, Benham, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Sicilian, (Br.,) Blackstone, Denia Aug. 31, Malaga Sept. 13, and Gibraltar 14th, with fruit and passengers to order—vessel to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Steam-ship Salerno, (Br.,) Neill, Hull 19 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Seiders, Guayanilla and Guanica Sept. 14, Fajardo 15th, Aguadilla 19th, and Porto Plata 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Bristol, (Br.,) Smith, Bristol, Eng., 16 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Edith Godden, (Br.,) Smith, Montego Bay 6 ds., with mdse. to G. Wessels.

Steam-ship Breakwater, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Travers, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Boaz, West Point, Va., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Bark Grad Zagreb, (Aust.,) Scich, Alexandria, 90 ds., via New-Haven, with old iron to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Lyngoer, (Norw.,) Olsen, Liverpool 44 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Antonietta Costa, (Ital.,) Sligo 37 ds., in ballast to Penham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Columbia, (Ger.,) Schumacker, Hamburg 55 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Wätjen, Töel & Co.

Bark Schweigaard, (Norw.,) Sorensen, London 37 ds., in ballast to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Bark Aker, (Norw.,) Orum, Drobak, 50 ds., with ice to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Condor, (Norw.,) Seversen, Kragero 46 ds., with ice to order—vessel to Bookmann, Oerlein & Co.

Bark Otteren, (Norw.,) Torjusen, Drobak, Norway, 45 ds., with ice to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Charles Tottie, (Swed.,) Dannebrog, Rotterdam 45 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Zarina, (Swed.,) Skaunge, London 35 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hertha, (Norw.,) Petersen, Maryport 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Sagitta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davy, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig Alcira, Lindsley, Nassau 12 ds., with logwood to F. T. Montell & Son—vessel to F. Gogorza's Sons.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Manhattan, for Richmond; barks Forest and Cornwallis, for Queenstown; Albion, for Tonsberg; brig Lulan, for Laguayra.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Capenhurst, (Br.,) Hatfield, from Dunkirk, which arr. 29th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up 30th.

Bark Susan L. Campbell, (Br.,) Brooks, from Dunkirk, which arr. 26th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up 30th.

Bark Emmanuele Acame, (Ital.,) Acame, from Cork, which arr. 26th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up 30th.

Bark Crown Jewel, (Br.,) Crosby, from Havre, which arr. 27th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up on the 30th.

Bark Luna, (Br.,) Balfour, from Larne, which arr. 24th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up 30th.

SPOKEN.

Sept. 21, lat. 42 58, lon. 60 45, bark Otteren, (Norw.,) from Drobak, for New-York, with ice.

Sept. 18, lat. 30 58, lon. 73 44, brig Redwood, from Jamaica, for Queenstown.

Sept. 18, lat. 42 43, lon. 56 07, an American bark from Bristol, for Boston, showing letters J T D N.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HONG KONG, Sept. 30.—Arr., ship Cashmere, Collamore, from Newcastle.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The steam-ship South Tyne, (Br.,) Capt. Harvey, from Montreal Sept. 10, via Sydney, C. B., 17th, has arr. here.

Also arr., steam-ships Federico, (Span.,) Capt. Averasturi, from Baltimore Sept. 17, and Manuela, (Span.,) Capt. Lararat, from Baltimore Sept. 18, at Liverpool; Lovaine, (Br.,) Capt. McCauley, from Baltimore Sept. 12, at Newcastle; Cipero, (Br.,) Capt. Lalley, from New-York Sept. 12, and Strathairly, (Br.,) Capt. [illegible]wick, from Montreal Sept. 15, at Glasgow; Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bristow, from New-York Sept. 14, at Hull.

Arr. 8th inst., Hernosand; 20th inst., Alfen; 22d inst., Byfoged Christensen; Vaan; 25th inst., Myron-ers; Nellie May; 28th inst., Bartolomeo Simone, at Plymouth; Sincere; 29th inst., Belvidere, off the Lizard; Chignecto; E. M. Young; Emma Ernest; Ida and Emma, off Portland; Isabelle; Maria, Capt. Hundervandt.

Sld. 8th inst., Arciduca Rodolfo, for Pensacola; 24th inst., Peppino, for Baltimore; 28th inst., Cap, for New-Orleans; Carrier Dove, for Sandy Hook; Graham's Polly; Sonnia, Capt. Oliver; Walter D. Wallet, the latter for New-Orleans; 29th inst., Arcturus, Capt. Troop; Belgium, the latter for the Delaware; Carl Friedrich; Leaping Water, the latter for Pensacola; Marion, Capt. Tilley; Mercator; Nevada; Roma, Capt. Rasmussen; Wimmera, the latter for New-Orleans; 30th inst., Endymion, for Savannah; John Harvey; Mercurius, Richard Hutchison.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 30.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Habsburg, Capt. Ringk, from New-York Sept. 18, for Bremen, has arr.

The National Line steam-ship The Queen, Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Sept. 16, for this port, arr. at Deal at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 30.—The White Star Line steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Gleadell, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. hence at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A SKELETON

In the Closet of a Prominent St. Paul's, Minn., Family.

Its Discovery and Removal.

Mystery of Mysteries.

The Insane Asylum Cheated of its Victim Through Family Pride.

For years and years there has been some mysterious movements about a prominent house not many miles from here, and a skeleton was well known to be in the closet there, but who or just what it was was not known, and now and then, from sounds or an affrighted face seen for a moment peering from a window, would start afresh the gossip and whispered words, "What can it be?" But nobody seemed to care enough to look after it, and it would again die out of the public mind; and so for years this mystery has hung around this grand old house and magnificent family, and is now just coming out to the light of the world, in a strange but natural way. The skeleton was a girl, sweet, pretty, and as pale as a ghost, whose mind had been impaired from childhood by nervousness, and especially nervous and sick headaches and neuralgia, that were so intense at times and the paroxysms so violent as to drive all from her presence. No feeling heart could endure her agony, and no help had ever been found for the poor child; her case was looked upon as hopeless, and pride and sympathy had led all to abandon her to herself and nurse, and few indeed of late even knew that such a being lived in the world; but God knew it and her good nurse knew it, and one day the nurse saw in the newspapers that Dr. Benson, of Baltimore, was in town, and that he had opened a place here for the sale of his CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS, and that they were a special preparation for Nervousness, Sick and Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and Indigestion, and that they were a true and valuable medicine, and had cured so many that the Mayor of Baltimore, Attorney-General of the State, the Presidents of Banks there, and the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist Ministers were using them, and all testified of their power to cure, though no effort had been made for years to cure this girl, now 40 years old, but as pale and sweet as a white lily and about as ignorant of the world, but not wholly an imbecile.

The nurse, by strategy, induced her to take these pills, unknown to the family, and at the end of one week all pain had ceased, and natural sleep secured, and in one week more her reason began greatly improved and her color and flesh natural, and appetite good and no suffering—the first respite for three days at any one time in 20 years, and in one month from the time she commenced their use she was fully able to recognize herself and condition, and to feel that she was in the world. Her early education was rapidly regained, she daily read the papers, and, in short, in six weeks was so fully restored as to be beyond the suspicion that she was ever the skeleton in that house—bright, pretty, and agreeable—and, to the great astonishment of the family, was neatly and fashionably dressed and presented to them in their own parlor as a friend, they never even suspecting that the old skeleton in the closet had crawled out forever to the light of the world. They had not even seen her for more than four years; could not bear the sad sight, but now, when made acquainted with the facts, they fell upon their knees, and, with joyful hearts, thanked God and Dr. Benson.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

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ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
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